The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 294.

FIRST EDITION.

GENERAL BABCOCK'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry Adjourned.

Waiting for the Result of the Trial at St. Louis.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The Babcock Court of Inquiry met again at noon to-day. General Hancock immediately arose and read the following:

A sense of duty to the laws, to the military service, and to the accused impels me to ask your concurrence in a postponement of this inquiry for the present. We are all bound to believe in the entire innocence of Colonel Babcock, and this presumption cannot be repelled without clear evidence. It is due to him to suppose that this Court of Inquiry was asked in good faith for the reasons given. What were those reasons? In the course of a legal trial at St. Louis, Col. Babcock was alleged to be guilty of a high criminal offense. He asked for a hearing in the same Court, but was informed that he could not have it, because the evidence was closed. These circumstances led him to demand a Court of Inquiry as the only means of vindication that was left. Since then he has been formally indicted, and he is now certain of getting that full and fair trial before an impartial jury which the laws of the country guarantee to all its citizens. The supposed necessity for convening a military court for the determination of his guilt or innocence no longer exists. It is believed that our action as a military tribunal cannot oust the jurisdiction of the Court while the indictment is pending. The President has said, through the Attorney General, that such was not the intention then. The trial at St. Louis and this inquiry must go on at the same time, unless we await the result of the inquiry there. The difficulties are very formidable. The accused must be present at the trial of his indictment. Shall we proceed and hear the cause behind his back, or shall we vex him with two trials at once? The injustice of this is manifest. I presume, from the nature of the case, that the evidence is very voluminous, consisting of records, papers and oral testimony. Can we compel the production of these while they are wanted for the purpose of the trial at St. Louis? Certainly not. If the military be, as the Constitution declares (subordinate to the civil authorities), shall we proceed without evidence, and give an opinion in ignorance of the facts? That cannot be the wish of anybody. I take it for granted that the trial at St. Louis will be fair as well as legal, and that the judgment will be according to the very truth and justice of the cause. It will, without question, be binding and conclusive upon us, upon the Government, upon the accuser, and upon the world. If he should be convicted no decision of ours could rescue him out of the hands of the law. If he is acquitted, our belief in his innocence will be of no consequence. If we anticipate the trial in a civil court, our judgment, whether for the accused or against him, will have and ought to have no effect upon the jurors. It cannot be even made known to them, and any attempt to influence them by it would justly be regarded as an obstruction of public justice. On the other hand, his conviction there would be conclusive evidence of his guilt, and his acquittal will relieve him of the necessity of showing anything but the record. I do not propose to postpone indefinitely, but simply adjourn from day to day until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive shape which will be impressed upon it by the verdict of the jury, or until our action, having been referred to the War Department, with our opinion, that our proceedings should, during the proceedings of the court of law, shall have been confirmed. In case of acquittal by the civil court, the functions of this court will not necessarily have terminated. The accused may be pronounced innocent of any crime against the statute and yet be guilty of some act which the military law might punish by expulsion from the army. In case of acquittal he may insist upon showing to us that he has done nothing inconsistent with the "conduct of an officer and a gentleman," as the Articles of War run. But the great and important question is, guilty or not, in manner and form, as he stands indicted, and this can be legally answered only by a jury of his countrymen.

The Judge Advocate then said, in substance, that the Court had not been fully organized. He had received a communication from Babcock, which he submitted. This communication requested the Court to adjourn for the present, in order to admit of his appearing in St. Louis to answer there the charges made against him by the St. Louis Grand Jury. In view of this communication the Judge Advocate suggested that the trial be postponed for the present, and that the Court communicate to President Grant the state of the case, with the view that the Court might adjourn to meet again at the call of the President.

The Court room was then cleared of spectators, for consultation. On reopening the doors it was announced that the Court would adjourn from day to day until its action had been communicated to the War Department, and an adjournment was immediately announced till noon to-morrow.

Judge Advocate Gardiner endeavored to impress upon the representatives of the press that the remarks of Gen. Hancock were not the result of any deliberation of the committee. However this may be, it is well known that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan expressed similar views before the convening of the Court, and held that it would be much better for Col. Babcock and all concerned, for the Court to await the results of the examination before the civil Courts.

THE WAR OF RACES.

Riot in Tennessee—Seven Negroes Killed—"No Whites Hurt."

MEMPHIS, December 10.—A special from Vicksburg to the Western Associated Press says a riot occurred at Rolling Fork, thirty-five miles above here, between whites and blacks, in which seven negroes, including the leaders, were killed. No whites were hurt. A gentleman just arrived from there says all is quiet now, and the negroes have fled to the woods in fright. The riot grew out of an attempt of the negroes to rescue one of their color who had been arrested on account of a difficulty with a white man.

THE GALLOWS.

A Murderer Hanged on Long Island.

NEW YORK, December 10.—A dispatch from Minola, Long Island, says Wm. Delaney, who murdered Capt. Lawrence on board a schooner in Cow Bay, Long Island Sound, in August last, was hanged to-day. His bravado was extraordinary. He made a speech confessing his crime. He died in seven minutes.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee, the Ohio valley and lower lakes, falling barometer, warmer, southwest winds, cloud and rain or snow.

The Ohio river will continue slowly rising.

Murders in the Mining Regions.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., December 10.—Dispatches from Mahanoy City and Gilberton state that there is much excitement in those places in consequence of two murders committed at two o'clock this morning by masked men. They entered the house of Charles O'Donnell, seizing and binding him and carrying him back of the house, where he was shot dead. A man named McAllister was also taken from his house and shot. A sister of McAllister was also murdered. The murderers are supposed to be Molly Maguires. No reason is given by the people in the neighborhood for the bloody deeds.

Later.—The shooting grew out of previous shooting affairs, the facts of which the O'Donnells were aware, and it is thought that the murderers found it necessary to silence them for fear of damaging evidence they had in their possession. Upon examination it was discovered that Chas. O'Donnell received fourteen bullets, and that an attempt had been made to burn the body. Mrs. McCallister, a daughter of Mrs. O'Donnell, was shot and instantly killed while following the mob. Frank Wenrich, a merchant in good standing at Mahanoy City, was arrested as being one of the men.

The Moody and Sankey Revival.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—There was an immense audience at the depot tabernacle this morning. The usual requests for prayer were read. Mr. Moody then began his discourse, making "Intemperance" the subject. He said he didn't intend to talk so much about the evils of intemperance, but to send up a cry to God that he will save the poor drunkard. Mr. Sankey sang a new hymn, entitled "A Drunkard Reached His Cheerless Home."

Marine News.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Arrived—The steamer Oder, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, December 10.—Arrived—The steamship Montana, from New York.

LONDON, December 10.—The steamships Caledonia and Cornwall, from New York, have arrived out.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

The British Parliament Summoned to Meet in February.

French Subscription to the Centennial Statue of Liberty.

LATER ABOUT THE DEUTSCHLAND DISASTER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Deutschland Disaster.

LONDON, December 10.—When the Deutschland left Bremen she had one hundred and one adults, eleven children and two infants; of these fifty-six have been saved and fifty-eight are yet missing, together with a few of the crew. Mr. Meyers Breman, a merchant, who was a passenger, censures the people of Harwich for not sending assistance. On Monday, he says, the sea was rough, but not dangerous, and he thinks the captain might safely have launched boats during the day, some of which were only swept away on Tuesday night.

The tug brought in yesterday six additional corpses, two females and four males. One was identified as Grossman, a first cabin passenger. A lugger boarded the Deutschland yesterday and found other bodies. The identification of corpses is difficult. A Franciscan monk conveyed the bodies of four nuns to the Monastery at Stratford, near London, for interment. Other bodies will be buried at Harwich. No arrangements have been made for recovering the cargo, and a fleet of fishing smacks are around the steamer, carrying away everything portable. The scene of ruin and plunder is fearful. The captain was on deck at the time of the disaster.

Another inquest was opened at Harwich to-day on the second group of bodies brought from the Deutschland. Captain King, master of the tug Liverpool, was examined, and testified that the coast guard notified him on Monday evening of signals of distress, but account of the storm it was not thought prudent to put out to sea until daylight. He did not believe if he had reached the wreck sooner that he could have commenced saving lives earlier than he did, because the sea was so high during the night.

Parliament to Meet in February.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on the 8th of February, 1876, for the dispatch of diverse urgent and important affairs.

FRANCE.

The Centennial Statue of Liberty.

PARIS, December 10.—The municipality of Paris has voted a subscription of $2,000 to the fund for the Centennial statue of liberty in New York harbor.

Life Senators.

In the Assembly to-day balloting for life Senators was resumed. The following Senators were elected: By the Right—Generals D' Aurelle, De Paladines and Changarnier; by the Left—Generals Freybault and Chanzy, Admirals Pothuan and Fowrichon, and MM. Kuantz,, Duclerc, D' Lasteyric, Corne, Labonlaye, Roger, Foubert, Wolowski St. Hilaire, Casimir Perier, Cordier, Hecard and Molleville. The success of the Left is attributed to support given it by the Legitimists and Bonapartists.

TURKEY.

Reorganizing the Tribunals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 10.—The execution of the Imperial decree reforming and reorganizing the tribunals has been officially announced.

Reform.

VIENNA, December 10.—The proposals of three northern powers in regard to reforms in Turkey were definitely agreed to to-day, after an amendment in accordance with the views of the Porte.

Equality of Christians and Turks.

LONDON, December 11.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says, the Austro-Russian negotiations regarding Turkey contemplate the establishment of perfect equality between Christians and Turks. The ambassadors of the powers are to be granted information in regard to any measures projected by the Porte, so as to be able to advise and influence its decision. Russia will no longer object to the plan of reform if the Porte consents to it.

GERMANY.

The Conference Between Bismarck and Gortschakoff.

BERLIN, December 10.—It is stated that the recent conference between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff resulted in an agreement for a peaceful solution of the Turkish difficulty. They will not raise the Eastern question, nor are they in favor of an international conference on the Suez canal question.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Postage Question Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1875.

HOUSE.

Administering the Oath.

After the reading of the journal, the oath was administered to Messrs. Chaplain and Egbert, who were absent on Monday.

Committee on the Mississippi Levees.

On motion of Mr. GIBSON, a resolution was adopted adding to the committees of the House a committee of eleven, to be known as the Committee on the Mississippi Levees.

The Centennial.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution that so much of the President's message as related to the Centennial be referred to a select committee of thirteen.

A point of order having been made that the message had already been referred to the Committee of the Whole, and was not in the possession of the House, the resolution, by unanimous consent, was finally received and adopted.

Postage.

Mr. HOLMAN moved an adjournment, but yielded to Mr. MacDougall, who asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill repealing so much of the act of the 3d of March, 1875, as has been construed to cover postage on printed matter.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said he had a bill prepared by the Postoffice Department which he desired to offer as a substitute, which provides that from the 1st of January, 1876, postage shall be charged on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets, at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that the postage on all other mailable matter of the third class shall remain as now provided by law.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had no doubt the measure was exactly correct, but it was a very important measure and should receive due consideration. He would not, therefore, withdraw the motion to adjourn.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said he would accept Mr. Starkweather's bill as a substitute for his own.

Mr. HOLMAN thought the bill was, perhaps, a little too broad in its provisions; that proper time should be taken for its due consideration.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said his bill had been prepared at the Postoffice Department, and ought to be considered immediately.

Mr. COX said: "You committed a blunder last session about this matter. Do not hurry us now."

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I did not blunder.

Mr. COX—Your side of the House did, and we will correct your blunder if you give us time.

Mr. HOLMAN—The bill will be printed in to-morrow's *Record*, so that members can read it and be prepared to act upon it at the next meeting.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—Do I understand the gentleman from Indiana to object to the reduction of postage?

Mr. HOLMAN—I do not. I have said frequently that I thought the measure right. You passed the bill last session. I am anxious to have it corrected.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—You voted for it yourself and made a mistake. We want that mistake corrected.

Mr. RANDALL—A great number of mistakes were made in that bill last year, and it seems to me that they should be corrected, after proper consideration.

Mr. BURCHARD asked the Speaker whether Mr. MacDougall's proposition was pending.

The Speaker replied that neither proposition was pending. They had been only read to the House for information.

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

Contest for U. S. Senator in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., December 10.—A conference of Conservative members of the Legislature was held to-day to nominate a United States Senator to succeed Senator Johnston. Five ballots were taken. First ballot—Jno. W. Johnston, 32; Jno. Goode, Jr., 31; ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, 28; ex-Gov. Jno. Letcher, 22; Thos. S. Flourney, 22. Subsequently the names of Flourney and Letcher were dropped, and the fifth ballot resulted as follows: Johnson, 41; Goode, 45; Smith, 39. A. H. H. Stewart was then put in nomination. Sixth ballot—Johnston, 42; Goode, 47; Stewart, 47. Johnston was dropped.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whisky Fraud Trials in St. Louis.

Special Counsel Henderson Dismissed

Report on the Crops of 1875.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1875.

The Crops.

The agricultural report for November and December says November returns indicate that the corn crop of 1875 was one of the largest ever grown in this country, probably equalling the very large crops of 1870 and and 1872. It is at least a fourth greater than the crop of 187 4, and a third greater than the crop of 1869, and every section of the Union reports some increase. The potato crop is extraordinary in both product and quality. The yield in the districts reported is one-fourth greater than last year. In rainy sections the sweet potato crop suffered in yield and quality from excessive moisture. In the Gulf States and west of the Mississippi the yield largely exceeded that of last year, and the quality is about average.

The cotton crop will pass the limit of four million bales. New England reports a good hay crop, but in other States the quality was much damaged by rains.

The November returns indicate an increase in the tobacco yield of over seventy-five per cent. as compared with last year, when a partial failure was experienced. All large tobacco States show a marked increase in production, especially Tennessee and Kentucky. The year has been mostly one of disaster to fruit growers. The buckwheat crop equals that of last year. An extraordinary increase in the sorghum crop over last year is indicated in the Southern States and in the Mississippi Valley.

The Whisky Fraud Trials in St. Louis.

The Cabinet session to-day was of unusual length, and the attention of the President and his Cabinet officers was directed almost altogether to the subject of the whisky fraud trials in St. Louis. Attorney-General Pierrepont, who received in the noon mail sworn statements of Special Counsel Henderson, presented them to the meeting, and careful attention was given to their reading. There was some conversation afterwards upon the construction to be placed upon the remarks of the counsel, as presented by him, for approval or disapproval of the Department of Justice. It was fully agreed that the remarks of Henderson were in no regard justifiable, the members of the Cabinet expressing themselves without reserve in this matter. The result was that it was determined to have a change made in the Special Counsel, and the Attorney General prepared the following dispatch, which was telegraphed to United States Attorney Dyer late this afternoon:

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10.—Hon. D. P. Dyer, U. S. Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.—The sworn report of Henderson's speech, forwarded by Mr. Easton and referred to by both you and Henderson in your dispatches yesterday as a correct report, was read in the full Cabinet to-day, and it was regarded by every member as an outrage on professional propriety thus to reflect (without a shadow of reason) upon the President, by whom his employment by this department was sanctioned, in order that no impediment might be placed in the way of bringing to speedy punishment a very defaulter of the revenue in St. Louis. You will advise General Henderson of his discharge from further service, and secure in his place the aid of the most able and efficient counsel you can find, without regard to his politics. (Signed.)

"EDWARD S. PIERREPONT,
"Attorney General."

The Indictment of General Babcock

by the Grand Jury at St. Louis has been officially communicated to the Attorney General. Special counsel Henderson has telegraphed to the Attorney General that the sworn statement of the remarks he made on the Avery trial has been forwarded to the Department of Justice.

Changes in Clerkships.

C. W. Clisbee, of Michigan, one of the Reading Clerks in the House of Representatives, was removed to-day by the Clerk of the House, and Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, appointed in his place. H. J. Barclay, who was clerk at the Speaker's table, was also removed, and J. Schuldes, of Indiana, appointed to the vacancy. Other removals are expected to follow.

An Appeal in the Harper's Ferry Case.

Attorney General Pierrepont has directed that an appeal be taken from the decree of Judge Jackson in the Harper's Ferry case, which was recently decided against the Government and in favor of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, December 10, 1875.

River twenty-two feet eight inches; rising. Cloudy and light snow to-night. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Cons. Millar, Memphis; Emma Graham, Pittsburgh. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, December 10, 1875.

Clear during the night; cloudy to-day; mercury 30 to 40. River 17 1-10 feet; at a stand. Up—Rina and tow and Lizzie Hill, A. M.; George Roberts, noon. Down—Arlington, noon; Tarascon, 2:30 P. M.; Andy Baum, 3. The packets were light. The Arlington and Baum loaded fairly. Business dull.

CAIRO, December 10, 1875.

Arrived—Fearless, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; H. C. Yaeger, St. Louis, 2; Bismarck and Fannie Lewis, 5. Departed—E. M. Norton, St. Louis, noon; Yaeger, New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Chas. Brown, St. Louis, 7. River eighteen feet seven inches; rising. Fair; mercury 40.

MEMPHIS, December 10, 1875.

The river fell 8 inches. Clear and cool. Arrived—Augusta and Ruth, White river. Departed—Julia and Nellie Peck, Vicksburg; Oakland and Cargee, New Orleans; Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis—the latter last night.

LOUISVILLE, December 10, 1875.

Cool and cloudy. Arrived—Nashville and Alex. Swift, Tennessee river. Departed—Nashville and Swift, Cincinnati. River rising; 9 feet in canal and 7 feet 2 inches on falls.

ST. LOUIS, December 10, 1875.

Arrived—Colorado, Memphis. Departed—Chester, Memphis; Boyd, Peoria; Mollie Moore, New Orleans. River risen 4 inches. Cloudy, mild and showery.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10, 1875.

Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Ohio river. Departed—Mary Bell, Helena. Clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, December 10, 1875.

Down—May Lowrey and Garrett and tow, 1 P.—Illinois and Alton. Arrived—O. G. Waggoner. River stationary.

NASHVILLE, December 10, 1875.

River rising; 15 feet on shoals. Arrived—B. H. Cook, Point Isabel.

The Indiana Whisky Ring.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 10.—The trial of Deputy Collector Hill was continued in the United States Court to-day. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Christopher Corconer, David M. Lewis, Gordon B. Bingham and Mr. Eberwine, all members of the whisky ring who have plead guilty, and will be sentenced after the trial of Hill is concluded. Lewis and Corconer testified to Hill being present at the distilleries at Evansville and Patoka when "crooked" whisky was being made.

A Mormon Found Guilty of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, December 10.—Chief Justice White delivered a strong charge to the jury to-day in the George Reynald polygamy case, calling for the enforcement of the law of Congress as regards polygamy in the Territory, before further injury is done to innocent women and children. The jury this evening brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Some Things as Well as Others.

That there are attractions to be found at the Boston Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, all must admit. Extent, elegance and variety of stock, united to the lowest prices ever heard in the ready made clothing business, render the Boston House the most desirable and profitable place in the two cities at which to obtain men's or boy's outfits in clothing. If you do not believe, then see, for seeing is believing and you must be convinced that as neat a suit can be had here, as if you had been measured from top to toe, and that too for less than half of what you would pay for a suit to measure. Do not fear that because you are poor and your garments shabby that the clerks will snub you, for they are no respecter of persons and sell cheap to all alike.

Imported Fabrics—Fashionable Styles.

The stock of imported cloths at the Fashionable Merchant Tailoring House of B. Teigel, No. 53 Smithfield street, is of the finest quality and most fashionable styles. Teigel is par excellence in getting up a suit to measure, and will not allow any other house to furnish suits at a less figure than him. Do not wait for your bank accounts to grow larger, but go now and secure some of his best.

Splendid.

Those Black Onyx Pendants and Crosses with Pearl Ornaments, the handsomest in the city at Wattles & Sheafer's, 129 Fifth avenue.

"Drones on the War Path."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The communication in your Friday morning's issue seems to present me to your readers in a false light. It is true as to my platform on the *salary* and *drone* question, to advocate an increase of salary for female teachers in the two cities who are worthy of it, and advocate the dropping of the *drones*, of which there are entirely too many in our ranks. But the insinuation, that we consider a subscription to the *Voice*, or any other educational journal, essential proof of a good teacher is not at all in our creed.

While the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute voted unanimously in favor of establishing the *Voice*, and also voted an individual subscription each of one dollar and a half, (afterwards reducing it to one dollar), still some teachers after thus voting refuse to take it. We understand the Allegheny Institute at their last meeting also voted to support it on the same terms. We are entirely opposed to forcible measures, and if we did not choose to take the *Voice* or any other paper, no board of school directors could by any means compel us to do so. We have no other connection with the *Voice* than that of doing a portion of the editorial and other work, gratuitously, under the Advisory Committee appointed by the Institute.

The question which is to be brought before the Allegheny Board of Control at their next meeting, is not to compel teachers to take an educational journal, as we understand its tenor. Its adoption or rejection will simply decide whether or not the majority of the Board believe in any preparation and study outside of the school room, on the part of the teacher. It will also decide whether or not Teachers' Institutes and other educational meetings for the advancement of the teacher's profession, are considered to be of any value; for the handful of drones, who are now so zealously opposing the resolution, neither attend the Institutes nor pay the small fees assessed for their support. It is very encouraging to that class of teachers to have the local press champion their bad cause, but it is decidedly discouraging to live teachers. If they (the drones) come out victorious on this question it will prove a serious impediment to the teacher's work in the two cities.

There is no better friend to the faithful conscientious teacher, than we are, nor a more uncompromising foe to the drones of the profession.

We hope, however, that not a single teacher in the two cities will take the *Voice* or any other paper under commission, and we desire to say here to the committee of six from the Third ward, Allegheny, that we are not prepared to say anything about their qualifications as teachers, and unless the *drone* slipper fits, they need not keep it on.

We hope that directors will not be deterred in the good work of finding out the drones, and placing industrious and conscientious workers in their places.

C. C. COCHRAN.

Let Us Try to be Happy.

We may be happy if we will, and money will conduce to our happiness, not by hoarding it, for the miser with his millions is miserable, but in the judicious use of it, and the best use to which a few dollars could be applied between this and Christmas would be to purchase from Geo. W. Haslett, No. 79 Smithfield street, a gift selection from the new and beautiful designs of jewelry, embracing the most elegant gents' and ladies' watches and chains, rare, exquisite and excellent cameo and diamond ear rings, or call and examine his antique and curious designs of clocks and bronzes, all of which will be sold cheap, and cheaper than anywhere else.

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial is one of the best Cough medicines on the market. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Dr. F. Scherer, No. 78 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Italian Prunelles, Dutch Plums,
Gorrandize Peels, Colored Sugar,
Candied Orange Peel, Sultana Raisins,
Rock Candy Drops, Yorkshire Relish,
Homeopathic Cocoa, Brandy Green Gages,
Guava Jelly, Chili Vinegar,
Mocha Coffee, Formosa Oolong Tea,
Jordan Shell Almonds.

Choice Groceries arriving for a Christmas Dinner.

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

J. R. Weldin & CO.,

101 WOOD STREET,

ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC A

Complete Book Store,

AND REPRESENT

EVERY BRANCH OF LITERATURE.

Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Scientific, Juvenile, Agricultural, Books, Stationary.

New Holiday Books.

Songs of yesterday, Mabel Martin, Spain, Christmas Song, Paul Lacroy, South America, Rowsdell's India, Farm Legends, and all the Holiday Books of the season.

New Juvenile Books.

Little Wide Awake Peep Show, Bradley Family, Fidak and His Flock, Little Folks, Chatterbox, Wide Awake, Sunday Chats, Peep Up Toes, Tales out of School, and some hundreds of volumes of the choicest Children's Books.

New Miscellaneous Books.

Bible Lands, Norse Mythology, Mark Twain's Sketches, Life of John Todd, Victorian Poets, Rocks Around, Burnique, Travesty, and all the prominent new ones.

Standard Authors.

Irving, Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Motley, Prescott, Disraeli, Hume, Macaulay, Cooper, Hawthorn, DeQuincy, Tain, &c.

Standard Poets.

Milton, Pope, Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, Cowper, Burn, &c., &c. Whittier, Saxe, Longfellow, Bryant, Tennyson, Lowell, Proctor, Bret Harte, &c., &c., in plain binding, in holiday binding.

Bibles, Family and Pocket.

American Bible Society, Teachers' Bibles, Bagster, English Bibles. 150 styles.

Albums.

A great variety in choice bindings, and many new styles, from 50 to 200 pictures, and from 40c to $25.

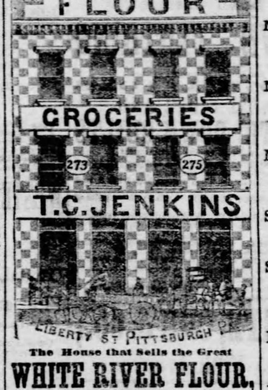
Pocketbooks, Gold Pens, Card Cases.

And a full variety of other Holiday Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.
101 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Samuel T. McClelland, Bankrupt. No. 2,520 in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 10th day of December, 1875, notice is hereby given of a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said Debtors, together with the statement of said debtors' assets and debts, has been presented to the Court, and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 18th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution should not be confirmed and enacted by recordial, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section.

S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ RELIGIOUS—

FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., PREACHER.

Morning Subject—"What Odds? 9 to 1."
THE PEOPLES' SERVICE at 7:30.
Evening Topic—"POLICEMEN A 1."

Believers' Baptism after evening discourse.
Ushers will show visitors and strangers to seats.

ELECTIONS.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

H. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, November 28, 1875.

☞ NOTICE TO MEMBERS—NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws, that the annual election for a Board of Thirteen Directors will take place on FOURTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, at the Germania Bank Building, from 11 A. M to 1 P. M.

J. YANNOTE, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO., 327 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, December 6, 1875.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, December 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

D. E. HOULTON, Jr., Secy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. — A Full Line of the Latest Styles in Jewelry. — $1.00 Dep.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW STANDARD.

25c Dep. — The Miscellaneous and Cutlery Department Prices Range From $2.00 to $100. — $1.50 Dep.

Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Satchels and Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures, Parlor Ornaments, Doll Babies, Games and a full stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Also, Accordeons, Pistols, Revolvers, etc., etc.

50c. Dep. — $2.00 Dep.

PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $100.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

G. H. GARBER & CO.

Give Us a Call Before Purchasing. — Handsome Wine and Smoking Sets. — Glazed Parian, Irish China. — Large Variety of China Ware. — Rich Decorated Dinner Sets. — Be Sure and See Our $4.00 Tea Sets. — Elegant Vases and Toilet Sets. — Remember the Place, 100 Wood St. — Sell Cheaper Than Any Other House. — Charge Nothing for Showing Goods. — Only Complete Stock in the City.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Look at the Chamber Sets, $4.00. — Have You Decided to Call. — Our Silver Ware at Cost. — Imported Glass Ware. — Decorating Done to Order. — Large Assortment Preference Cups. — You Must Ask to See Our Bronzes. — Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. — Only 75 Cents for Toilet Sets. — Our Variety of Vases Very Large. — Dinner Sets, French China, $30.00. — Silver Plated Knives, Forks, Spoons.

NO. 100 WOOD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New and Seasonable Goods FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 & 174 Federal St.

Extra Good Bargains in Each and Every Department.

Largest Stock of Medium Priced Dress Goods Ever Exhibited in this Market.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS,

Plain, Plaid and Mixed for Overdresses.

MATALASSE CLOTHS AND INVISIBLE PLAIDS,

In complementary colors for suits.

Myrtle, Green, Seal Brown, Dark Prune and Navy Blue, in

Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres and Merinos,

All qualities, ranging from 25c to $1.

TYCOON REPPS,

Over 100 different styles; some splendid patterns for Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

BLACK CASHMERES!

Our usual good bargains at same popular prices, viz.: 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.10.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS

Our own manufacture, some entire new styles—we guarantee a better garment for the price than can be found anywhere else in this market.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS—Large stock, Good Goods and low prices.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Plain and Initial Handkerchiefs, Fancy Collars and Cuffs, Linen and Lace Sets, Silk Mufflers. Handsome and useful goods for Holiday Presents.

NEW GOODS!

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,

Having received a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

We are prepared to offer to our patrons Desirable Goods at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

SATIN FINISH CACHMIRE

BLACK SILKS

Guaranteed to be good value and give entire satisfaction to the wearer.

NEW COLORED SILKS

In choice cloth shades—Seal Browns, Maroon, Myrtle, Prune, Navy Blue, &c. These Silks are very handsome in Shades and Quality, and we can safely say the cheapest offering in the country.

Black Cashmeres, Mourning Goods, Dress Goods, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

We Invite an Examination.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Ave. & Market St.

SUNDRIES.

100 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples, carefully packed in good new packages.
2 Cars Choice Michigan White Wheat.
Corn Oats, Chopped Feed, &c., &c., in store and to arrive. Also—
10 Bales Cotton (2 bushel) Sacks, cheap.
A few hundred of those heavy "India Bags."
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty Street.
Office up stairs.

DECEMBER 10, 1875. dctl

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

I have sold and transferred all my stock in the Fifth Avenue Bank, November 24th, 1875.

R. MCKNIGHT.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.

ARE OPENING A

VERY FINE LINE

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS!

SUITABLE

For Presents.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Bronzes. 189 Silverware

Vases. Liberty St. Cut Glass.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by

T. E. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HOLIDAY SALES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET.

Buyers desiring to replenish their lines with desirable goods for Holiday sales, are invited to an examination of the following goods now in and opening daily:

Linen Sets, in Plain and Fancy Boxes; Handkerchiefs, in Silk, Linen, Hemmed, Hemstitched, Mottoes, Embroidered, Lace and Fancy Handkerchiefs for Gents, Ladies and Children; Gloves, all grades, materials and size; Hand Knit Woolen Goods, Sacques, Basques, Vests, Hoods, Caps, Scarfs, and Nubias; Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs; Felt Skirts for Ladies and Misses; Pocket Books, Wallets, Portmonaies; Gents' Cashmere and Silk Mufflers, Neckties, Scarfs and Bows; Fine Suspenders; Morrison's Star Shirts; Linen Collars and Cuffs; Merino, British and Balbriggan Hosiery; Men's Shirts and Drawers; Cordigan Jackets.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

Sole Agent for John Clark, Jr., Spool Cotton on Black Spools.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER

BUILDERS OF

O

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
By Mail, for six months.....5 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 50
By Mail, for one month.....1 00
By the week payable to Agent or Carrier..15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp: 9½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

THE Court of Inquiry in BABCOCK'S case will hold open sessions, it being the purpose of General SHERIDAN to be open and fair in the proceedings. Those who know the gentlemen constituting this Court, are aware of the fact that fairness will characterize the proceedings.

EVEN the *Telegraph* cannot forbear exposing the gross ignorance of the *Dispatch* in the statements relative to the city printing. The trouble is, these falsehoods have been frequently exposed, but being the entire stock in trade of the *Dispatch*, it clings lovingly to them, and airs them now and then.

THE lack of attention on the part of the coast guardsmen, in the case of the wrecked steamer "Deutschland" will do much toward destroying the reputation which the Coast Guard Service has so long maintained. We think it entirely probable that comparative immunity from serious calls for service has made the coast guard feeble and worthless. At one time it was an efficient and very perfect organization, but of late is has proven of little value. The flimsy excuse rendered that it was thought that only a collier was wrecked illustrates the utter worthlessness of the parties to the refusal to aid the wrecked steamer.

IT proves that General BABCOCK was indicted, at St. Louis, for complicity in the whisky business. We remarked, at the time when he applied for a court martial, that the granting of his request would not at all affect the civil proceedings against him. The event justified our statement. It is absurd, the effort that has been and is being made to connect the President with the whisky ring. Senator HENDERSON certainly acted outrageously in the allusions and insinuations that he allowed to crop out in his speech. The Grand Jury which indicted BABCOCK was particularly careful to put on record, not merely expression of its entire confidence in the sincerity with which President GRANT had aided the investigation, and the strength he had imparted to them by the declaration that no guilty man should escape. The right will fully appear yet, and we have only to wait till it shall come.

THE first financial measure presented by the Democracy was that of Mr. BOGY, to authorize the payment of duties in currency or coin, at the option of the importer. He offered it as a measure looking to specie resumption—a rather novel and original idea. We have all told according to Dr. LINDERMAN, less than $127,000,000 of gold in the country. The amount has steadily lessened since the Resumption Act was passed, and the premium on gold has steadily risen. Almost the only thing that keeps gold in the country at all, is the necessity of paying customs duties in coin, in order that the Government may have enough cash gold to pay its interest. But once the customs duties are made payable in currency, we would have no system for retaining coin in the Treasury, and would, therefore, be apt to see it glide away, as we paid our interest. Then there would be nothing left for the Government but to go into the market and buy, from time to time. Certainly this would promote gambling in gold, rather than a return to specie payments.

THERE is a tendency, at times, to ridicule those who make a hobby of the temperance cause; and while we think their methods are not always wise, we believe much allowance should be made for their purity of purpose, and the evident need of just such work. A very striking illustration of the cost of criminals to society, and the tendency of the law of heredity to perpetuate characteristics, has appeared in statistical and incontrovertible form, in the history of a family in the State of New York, followed through the records for six generations. "MARGARET, the mother of criminals," was born in Ulster county, New York. Having fallen, she was rendered by the authorities, in their neglect of her, an outcast. Of her 1,200 descendants, 709 have proved either criminals, or were dependent upon public charity. Instead of producing anything, they have cost the State thousands upon thousands of dollars. In the sixth generation, lying has become a constitutional habit, and a licentious tendency is marked in every individual. The figures in detail would enforce this general statement, but they are so repulsive that we spare our readers their perusal. Now the law which obtained in this case is an universal law. It may not always appear so prominent in its results,—it is certainly not often so carefully and for so long a time followed out; but it is nevertheless ever in operation. And this appears as clearly in cases of intemperance, as in any others.

THE New York *Herald* does not seem disposed to accept all the fine talk about the purity of KERR and the reformatory tendencies of the Democratic House. It affirms that the truth is that Mr. COX and Mr. KERR and Mr. WOOD and Mr. RANDALL and Mr. LAMAR and all the rest of them are politicians anxious for their own advancement. They have risen into public life by politics. They have been in that business for years. They are all tarred with the same stick. They know the schemes, the tricks, the subterfuges, the whole catechism from beginning to end. Mr. KERR, with all of his "honesty," could no more go through an Indiana Convention or canvass for Congress without twisting and bending than he could ascend into the heavens like Elijah. Mr. KERR is no better than Mr. RANDALL; no worse than Mr. RANDALL or Mr. COX or Mr. WOOD. They are all of a class. They have their virtues and their faults, and so far from any election of the Speakership or any nomination of committees reprehensible honesty against dishonesty the election might as well have been done by a page, blindfolded, putting his hand into a box and taking out the first name. The Democratic majority met, first and above all things, to destroy the administration and build up their own party. They mean to carry on the affairs of the Government and make as much capital as they can. All this cant about superfine honesty and desire for reform is midsummer moonshine." It is well occasionally to take the lid off, and show exactly the material which is contained within. The above extract does this, so far as the Democratic House is concerned.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

The large audience, gathered at the bankrupt meeting, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, indicated the interest felt in the subject. The discussion was quite animated, and generally was in a spirit of sympathy with all unfortunates, who by misjudments or misfortune became, honestly, the subject of the Bankrupt act. The line of remark was not favorable to the unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt law, —but favored certain modifications of the law which would bring it within the reach of honest men, but prevent the dishonest from taking unfair advantage of it. This is the real point of difficulty. We do not presume any right-minded person desires that those who have been forced by unfavorable circumstances, to avail themselves of the Bankrupt law, should be harassed and pressed. The trouble is, the fact that there are those who dishonestly avail themselves of the Bankrupt act. The affirmation was made, at the meeting, that no person could fraudulently take advantage of the Bankrupt law,—a statement that we most decidedly challenge. We fully believe, and have the *data* to confirm it, were it proper to use it, that there are many instances in which the Bankrupt act has been made use of for dishonest purposes. The idea that it cannot be done is absurd. A man reduces his goods, turns them into cash, and then permits his notes to go to protest. If he is reticent as to the conversion of his goods into money, he could be forced into voluntary bankruptcy, because of non-attention to notes, and his property taken, and the case in due time closed up. Then the Bankrupt law, as it stands, is used by dishonest men as a threat, and they thus force compromises with creditors. It is getting to be a very common experience that a Bankrupt rarely comes out with any dividends for his creditors. Hence the threat of voluntary bankruptcy often has the effect to force a very favorable compromise.

With all this, we admire the spirit of generosity and forbearance which characterized the addresses made. They showed that we have passed the time when creditors desire to crowd and press unfortunate debtors. We cannot overestimate this feeling, nor should it, in any way, be discouraged or depressed. Yet, on the other hand, it is important, for the moral welfare of the community, that the tendency to dishonest bankruptcies should be corrected. Just what is the best method of accomplishing this is the exact point at issue. We have thought the temporary repeal of the Bankrupt law would be the most expedient; but the tenor of the speeches at the meeting was in favor of merely correcting and modifying the law. We bow to the wisdom of our business men.

A POLICY.

The Democracy at Washington realize at last one of the disadvantages that attend the possession of power,—that of being compelled to define and develop a line of policy. When in the minority, a political party can usually make what capital is available out of the mistakes of the majority. But when a party is in power, particularly in the National House of Representatives, it is compelled to initiate legislative measures which, in their influence, must affect the future of the country. These, whether they are put in the form of laws, or of general lines of action, represented by resolutions, committee reports, or investigations, constitute what is termed a policy. This is precisely what the Democracy would prefer to avoid, and yet know not how to do it. They are in power, and the Republicans await the development of their plans. Among the subjects upon which they *must* declare themselves, are protection, or free trade, resumption, and the currency. They must originate laws, providing ways and means to carry on the Government. To do this, they must either leave legislation as they find it, or accept and pass upon the estimates furnished by the Departments. If they choose to mark out a positive course, the entire monetary and industrial question must be met. What will be their policy on these?

We answer that the entire history of the Democracy party is in favor of free trade, direct taxation and hard money. Speaker KERR is declared to be a soft money, but free trade man,—and if his committees are constituted in accord with his personal preferences, it will be the means of developing a free trade policy for the present Congress. This policy looks to the repeal of all the protective laws we have, and the substitution of free trade, or *adcalorem* duties. The House may, however, be checked in its course, by the fact that the Senate, being Republican, will not agree to partisan legislation. The only thing the House can do is to propose the repeal of existing laws, and this the Senate will probably refuse to do. The House cannot refuse to make appropriations, unless it would stand before the country convicted and condemned, hence it cannot absolutely cripple the working of the Government in Republican hands. The difficulty, therefore, that meets the House, is that of not being able to carry legislative, or strictly party measures into the statute books. These contain legislation which represent Republican ideas and policy, and which cannot, in all probability, be disturbed. The only value of introducing and passing bills, so far as the House is concerned, is this: That any really popular measure would be an evidence of what they are inclined to do. Their danger is, that if they proposed popular bills for mere buncombe, they might be also adopted by the Senate, which would thus share the applause, and divide the credit.

Where a party has been in power, and defined its policy, it has no necessity for straining after popular opinion. This is the advantage possessed by the Senate over the House. It is not on trial, nor is its record involved in doubt. It has no hindering influence, to prevent its pursuing the even tenor of its way. Hence it is not required to initiate measures, but can calmly meet the operations of its enemies, caring for nothing whatever but to check any wild movement the House may make. On the contrary the Democracy feel that they must do something, as popular expectation requires it. The troublesome question is, as to what it shall be. The advice of their National Committee, to investigate is not lacking in shrewdness. Investigation has grown to be an art, and it can be made useful in hiding wrongs, or it may be turned to account by causing wrongs to appear, where none exist. Of course the latter is the purpose of the Democracy. They are under the necessity of making a show against the Administration, in order to have capital next year. This will involve the manufacture of evidence where none exists, and the coloring of testimony where it stands clear and right. Such are the influences that are at work, and we incline to the opinion that the Democracy will not rise above them.

It is not our province to advise them. Were we, it would be that they develop really meritorious legislation, looking only to the well being of the country. The people appreciate this, and are always able to discern the difference between what is done for mere party effect, and what is done for the good of the country. In our view no party ever enjoyed opportunities for regaining popular favor, equal to what the Democracy possesses to-day. They come into power when business is depressed and the country distressed and suffering. They have the opportunity of dealing with measures that will tend to allay suffering and restore prosperity. If successful, they will receive credit, and they cannot be so unsuccessful as to be severely condemned. Such is the situation,—and we will be glad, for the good of the country if relief shall come from any source.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES OUT OF SCHOOL. By Frank R. Stockton. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by E. S. Davis & Co.

These are short stories for the juveniles. They comprise fact and fiction, in about equal proportion. Some are fairy stories; others are narratives of affairs in real life. Some are written to amuse; others to instruct, and all are pure in tone. It is a very pretty gift book for a child, which will be read by the recipient with pleasure and profit.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. By Constable & Gillies. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This volume of the "Bric-a-Brac" series gives personal reminiscences of men of letters, who were chiefly located in Scotland. The volume is one of the most fascinating of the series. The reader in this volume mingles with Campbell and Jeffrey, Wilson and Hogg, Sir Walter Scott, Chalmers, Knowles, Jamison, Goodwin and a host of worthies whose genius has made Scotland's literature so brilliant. It is one of these books which, when once taken up, is regretfully laid down.

FARM LEGENDS. By Will. Carleton, author of Farm Ballads. Illustrated. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

The success of Farm Ballads induced the author to put out this companion volume. The legends, or poems, are all upon familiar topics, and are not especially bright either in sentiment or verse. The book contains nothing that can be called true poetry, but there are a number of clever rhymes. The book is elegantly illustrated, and as a specimen of the art typographic is one of the most beautiful of the season.

"FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH."

A Dog Guards His Dying Mistress and Dies at Her Side—Her Subsequent Decease.

On Monday of last week, Margaret Pennypacker, consort of the late Samuel Pennypacker, of Phœnixville, removed to the village of "Corner Stores," a short distance from said borough. Although seventy years old, she lived alone, with the single exception of a trusty dog of the shepherd breed. After setting things to rights in her new abode, she missed her faithful companion, and immediately returned to Phœnixville in search of the brute. She found him lying on the rear steps of the dwelling she had recently vacated. The dog was overjoyed at seeing her, and as an evidence of his rapture and delight, in his gambols and antics, came near throwing the old lady down. The animal accompanied Mrs. Pennypacker to her new home, and was duly domiciled as her guardian and protector. As was his custom for years, the dog occupied a place in the apartment of his mistress that night.

The next day, Tuesday, the neighbors remarked that the new comer must be a late riser, nine o'clock having come and gone, yet she had not been seen moving about. The hours sped by, and when twelve o'clock struck and her shutters still remained closed, suspicion of something having happened to the lady caused an entrance to be effected to her dwelling. No clue being had to the mystery in the lower story, a visit was made to the upper part of the premises. About this time the snarling and growling of a dog was heard to proceed from one of the chambers on the second floor, and upon opening the door of this room the party were confronted by a savage canine. Stretched on the bed, apparently wrapped in the cold embrace of death, was the woman of the house. Every effort made to conciliate the angry cur and enter the apartment proved unavailing. Like the trusty sentinel at the gate of Herculaneum, the faithful dog refused to desert his post. After every other means had failed a gun was brought in and discharged at the dog, knocking him over. Even while dying the faithful animal exhibited his affection for the woman by dragging his body to her bedside. It seems that during the night had been rendered insensible from a stroke of apoplexy. A physician, who had been previously summoned, soon arrived, and in an hour or two succeeded in bringing the female to consciousness. Nearly the first words she uttered after regaining her speech was to inquire after her dog, and then told of his death became sorely troubled. She recovered sufficiently to be about again, and appeared to be growing stronger, but, alas! her final dissolution was near at hand, and her spirit was wafted to the skies last Saturday night. Mrs. Pennypacker was widely known as a most estimable lady and devout Christian. Her demise leaves a vacancy in the circle in which she moved not easily filled.—*Independent Phœnix.*

Dr. Hopkins and the Sabbath.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A sermon was delivered by one of our D. D.'s, on Thanksgiving Day, upon the Sabbath question, in contrast with the essay before the Evangelical Alliance by Dr. Hopkins, of Auburn, N. Y., by one who is deservedly respected as a learned and sound theologian, as well as for his amiable and unostentatious Christian life. In his address he was prompted by the legal spirit of the Jewish dispensation, and not so much by the free grace, new creation spirit in Christ Jesus. He quoted entirely from the Jewish, and but little from the Grace system, to sustain his position. To use his own term, he "held on to the cup and let the wine escape," or, in other words, he held on to the Jewish law and let slip the Gospel dispensation. If he had been addressing an assembly of Jews and Gentiles it would have been appropriate, but not in symmetry to an assembly of converted Jews and Gentiles.

We understood the Dr. to state that the Apostles appointed or changed the Sabbath to the Lord's day. We search in vain in the Scriptures to find such authority or act, either as being appointed, commanded, changed, or like the sheaths of a spy-glass running into each other. It is inimical to truth to draw inferences from what is not written, which has no warrant in the sacred Word, and become a venerated dictionary to subserve our selfish views. The Lord's day is totally an independent institution of all others.

The first day of the week is not noticed until Christ acquired his victory after being under the power of death during the Jewish Sabbath, which was done away, the empty of the laws destroyed, and Christ's Church became delivered from the bondage of all external law, by constraint. Christ nailed all to the cross, and the law is only fulfilled by the act of Christ's Love being the fulfilling of the law, the law of God being written on his heart, in which he delights in after the inner man, for it is God's own work in the heart of his saint.

3. We give what we believe to be the birth and continuance of the Lord's day, as like a soul born of God.

John, 3 ch. 8 ver. The wind bloweth where it listeth, &c. John, 1 ch. 13 v. Which are not born of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

It came in not by observation like the thunders of Sinai, but by the silent example of Christ, laying under the power of death, every moment of the Sabbath, and at the dawn of the first day; He rose triumphant over death, hell, and the grave; He met his disciples on the same day; He would be remembered, He is now glorified, not the Son of man, Jewish, but the Son of God. He is now in a new state, is a stranger here on earth, and was seen by only seven eyes after he was glorified; but only by his disciples. He instituted the supper on that day, and by Christ's example, and the office of the Holy Ghost, the disciples were influenced to meet on that day, with one *accord* at one time, and place. Acts. 2 ch. 1 and 46 verses. The Holy Ghost has sealed his saints, Sabbatarians and Lord's day believers to observe it holy to the Lord, for both in motives are alike.

If the Dr. had consulted Gal., 6 ch. 1 v., Phill., 2 ch. 3 v., Col., 13 ch. 12 to 17 v., he would have refrained before he would have charged Dr. Bopkins with the motive of catering to the looseness and licentiousness of the secular press, or the rationalistic spirit of the age. We do know his motives are as foreign as the Dr.'s are to that spirit, himself. It is against this legal spirit, is the aim of the essay directed.

The sum-essence of the essay may be divided into three parts.

1st. The liberty a soul has in Christ Jesus not to be entangled again in the bondage of the law.

2. That we are not to lord it over God's heritage; nor to be your brother's keeper, in the legal spirit, by presuming to do God's work, in judging, condemning and executing your brethren, and for this we refer to the following texts: St. Luke 12th chapter, 13th and 14th verses; Luke 9th chapter, 54th verse; Luke 13th chapter, 1st to 6th verses; Matthew 24th chapter, 51st and 52d verses; John 3d chapter, 7th, 8th, and 9th verses; Second Peter 2d chapter 11th verse; James 4th chapter 11th verse; Jude 9th verse; Romans 2d chapter 1st verse; Luke 14th chapter 4th to 10th verse.

3d. We are not to use this liberty as an *occasion* to the flesh; nor as a cloak of *maliciousness*, nor to be a stumbling block in the way of a weaker brother. The highest order of love. This includes the whole moral law.

It is evident there are two classes of godly Christians, one retaining the Jewish legalism, mixed with grace, who observe the Sabbath, under the influence of love and law, the other from grace and love. One by conscience between an effort, that you *must* and *shall*.

The other, without conscience, labor, and effort, because he *will*, and runs and is not weary, walks and is not faint, and mounts as on eagles' wings. The godly saints who enacted laws in 1679, that no cooking, sweeping, making beds, shaving and a mother kissing babies should be done on the Sabbath, may excite our smiles for their simplicity, but it would be the smiles from our depraved hearts. They were right in heart, but wrong in head. It was the Jewish legalism, and like Cromwell's soldiers who took carnal weapons to slay the enemies of the Lord, and that same spirit induced them to burn and hang witches and heretics for conscience sake.

From several texts we select these, showing that the soul in Christ Jesus is under no external law, but that they do fulfil the righteousness of the law, not by the letter alone, but of the spirit of it, not *by* the law, but *of* the law.

Romans viii, 4v: "That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Romans, viii, 2v: "For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." Gal. ii: "For I through the law am dead to the law that *I might* live unto God."

Gal. v, 18: "If ye be led by the spirit ye are not *under* the law."

If every citizen, from a sense of duty, sweeps before his own premises, the whole city is then clean; hence it needs no external law to constrain him. This is the freedom of those in Christ Jesus.

The Christian works *from life*, not *for* life.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9, 1875. ***.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Thirteenth and Final Annual Report of the Pittsburgh Association.

Summary of the Work Done—Great Increase of Beggars—The Last Year's Operations—Generous Donors—The Work Reluctantly Abandoned.

We give below the final report of the operations of the "Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor." The announcement that the work has been abandoned will be read with sad hearts by thousands in this community who have for so many years received aid at the hands of this noble Association, and with regret by those generous ladies and gentlemen who have availed themselves of its channels through which to bestow their charities:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Feeling it is a duty we owe ourselves, as well as our patrons, we present to the public our thirteenth report—pausing at the onset to ask what we have accomplished during the thirteen years of our existence? We have had many warm friends, who have stood by us ever since our organization, cheering us with generous donations and kindly words of approval, for whose perusal and gratification we will give a retrospective summary of what we have accomplished since we commenced our work, November 22d, 1862.

The Association commenced its labors under the supervision of a Board of Managers, consisting of (60) sixty ladies and gentlemen, of whom nine, seven ladies and two gentlemen, are still members, the President, Mrs. Harmar Denny, and the Secretary having filled their offices ever since the Association was formed. The object in the formation of this society was to devise a system of giving relief to the poor that should incite and encourage habits of industry, economy, cleanliness, temperance and self-dependence—a system that should investigate the condition and character of every applicant—and judiciously distribute the alms of the benevolent to the really needy and deserving, regardless of sectarian or party objects, differences of creed, color, or country,—an association governed by laws that would avoid the evils of indiscriminate isolated and independent action, by a general, systematic mode of dispensing aid; aiming, not only at the alleviation of wretchedness, but the reformation of character—*relying entirely upon the voluntary labor* of the managers, to effect this object. During the *first* year, the association collected and expended fourteen hundred and ninety-one dollars,— distributed forty-seven hundred bushels of coal, giving relief to three hundred and eighty families. The *second* year twenty-nine hundred and fifty-three dollars were expended, eleven thousand bushels of coal distributed, four hundred and fifty families relieved, and one thousand visits made by the managers. During the *third* year thirty-three hundred and twenty-four dollars were expended, seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-three bushels of coal given, the managers making fifteen hundred visits, and giving relief nine hundred and ninety-five times. The *fourth* year, fifteen hundred and fifty-two dollars were expended, the Association closing in debt. The *fifth*, twenty-two hundred and fifty-seven dollars were expended, and relief given to six hundred and twenty-nine families. The *sixth* report says, during the past winter the managers made twelve hundred and fifty-eight visits, giving assistance to six hundred families,—two hundred of whom were widows,—expending thirty-eight hundred and eight-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, the seventh year's relief having been eleven hundred and eighty-seven times, the managers making eight-hundred and fifty-nine visits, expending three thousand and twenty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents for coal, groceries and shoes. The *eighth* records nine hundred visits made by the managers, and relief given in thirteen hundred and ninety-three cases, at an expenditure of twenty-five hundred and seventy-two dollars. The *ninth* says the managers gave relief in twelve hundred and ten cases, at an expenditure of twenty-five hundred and sixty dollars. The *tenth* year relief was given fourteen hundred and fifty times, at an expense of twenty-five hundred and seventy-seven dollars. The *eleventh* records relief given fifteen hundred and fifty times, at an expenditure of thirty-six hundred and thirty-one dollars. The *twelfth* year, fourteen hundred and thirty-eight visits were made, and relief given eighteen hundred and eighty-one times, at an expenditure of forty-eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents.

During the past year, the thirteenth of its existence, the work of the Association assumed a magnitude unequalled by that of any preceeding year. Had it not been for the many kind friends who gave generously of money, food, clothing and coal, we must have closed our year's work largely in debt, or hundreds of our fellow-beings must have perished of cold and hunger. That there were many impostors, and many undeserving persons aided, we will not deny; for the spontaneous and impulsive giving relief in nine thousand five hundred cases, which were recorded in our weekly reports, while each manager gave from her own resources, times innumerable, of which no record was made.

In closing our report, there are many persons, whose names are as bright on our record as the stars in heaven, to whom we would gladly return public thanks for the many kind favors they have shown us, as we have struggled along, year after year, in our work among the poor and unfortunate, but feeling that it would be invidious as well as unjust to discriminate, and circumstances forbidding the publication of *all our donors' names*, we reluctantly forbear, assuring them that money deposited by charity in the Bank of Heaven, can never be embezzled by defaulting speculators or dishonest corporations; but will remain a never failing fund, where "neither moth nor rust consumes and where thieves do not break through nor steal,"—where checks and drafts will be honored at sight throughout eternity.

While we review our past history with gratification, notwithstanding its errors and burdens, we announce, with sincere regret, that we cannot resume our work this winter. Many of our managers have left the city; many others are incapacitated by failing health for the work; only seven out of our efficient board have reported for duty. An accession of the number necessary to carry on the work of new and inexperienced workers would be so detrimental to its efficiency that the association decided to disband at its annual meeting, December 6, 1875. We close our work by offering to all who have aided us with their labor, time, supplies, money, or cheering words, directly or indirectly, the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Board. Confidently hoping and expecting that other benevolent organizations will take up the work, we so reluctantly resign. By order of the Board.

MRS. LEVI WADE,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, in account with Miss Emily Hunnings, Treasurer, from December, 1874, to December, 1875.

Dr.

By cash received	$8,700 87

Cr.

Cash paid Managers for relief of special cases	$ 524 69
For printing	76 35
For bedding	17 80
For dry goods	127 28
For coal	1,368 70
For shoes	4,788 12
For groceries	1,797 93
For coal	
	$8,700 87

THE New York *Tribune* says of Von Bulow's performance: "His execution of the tremendous chromatic fantasia and fogue was one of the greatest exhibitions of technical ability that he has yet given us. It was something more than that, too, for it was delivered with a breadth and dignity of style, and an indescribable air of mastery which can only be described as grand."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

James Donley et ux. to James Dempsey, October —, 1875; lot on Wallis avenue, Versailles township. Price.....$280

George Tilgham et ux. to John B. McNamara, Dec. 1, 1875; lot on Eighteenth street, Sharpsburg. Price.....$2,000

Mrs. Isabella Miller and Robert Miller et ux. to Joseph C. Ballitt, Dec. 3, 1875; 24 acres 84 19-100 perches in Indiana township. Price.....$4,000

O. C. Beringer et ux. to John Mosser, Dec. 28, 1875; lot on Stanton avenue, Millvale borough. Price.....$500

James Ralston to John Ronan et al., Oct. 15, 1875; 9 acres in Penn township. Price.....$3,500

Henry Hontinger et ux. to J. C. Ballitt, Aug. 18, 1875; 136 perches in Indiana township. Price.....$600

J. C. Risher to J. H. Gamble, July 16, 1875; 2 lots in Amity borough, on Washington street. Price.....$100

Andrew Large et ux. to Mifflin School District, September 29, 1874; lot on Penn Run, Mifflin township. Price.....$185

J. C. Risher to J. H. Gamble, October 20, 1875; lot in Mifflin township. Price.....$500

Same to same, June 12, 1875; lot on Washington street, Amity borough. Price.....$422.50

D. M. Morgan et ux. to John D. Bartley, July 24, 1875; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$75

James Welsh et ux. to James A. Heginbotham, December 7, 1875, lot on Rhody avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$800

Timothy J. Ryan et ux. to Andrew Smith, May 24, 1875; lot on Spring street, Twenty-first ward, city. Price.....$1,000

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on deposits, at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John H. Ricketson, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

M. Bradley, J. Kay Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address

J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N. W. corner 4th and Race streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear. LOWEST PRICES.

SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.

All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN
FURNITURE,
21 Smithfield Street.
q96-WS

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA AVENUE, ALLEGHENY.

STILL COMPLETE.
OUR STOCK OF
DESIRABLE GOODS
FOR GENTS' WEAR.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Ave.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Slate Roofers,
AND DEALERS IN
SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,
OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. Repairing neatly done.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. sep:p57

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
ALL
THE POPULAR BARGAINS AND LATEST NOVELTIES ON EXHIBITION.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES IN
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Silks, &c., &c.

At 10 and 12½c, Dark Dress Goods, a great variety, very low.
At 15c and 18¾c, Dark Dress Goods—new styles—worth more.
At 23¾c, Wool Serge Dress Goods, an extra bargain.
At 25c, Heavy Wool Serges, worth fully 37½c.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, a special bargain.
At 75c, Splendid line of Dark Dress Goods, of different materials.
The large sales we have had during the season of Black Cashmeres, show them to have given the best satisfaction in extra good value for the money, a complete line from 50c per yard to $2.50.
The very best possible value in Black Alpacas, all the different grades from 20c per yard to 75c.
A full assortment of Deep Mourning Dress Goods of all kinds.
Our efforts to offer bargains in Dress Silks, black and colored, having met with remarkable success, it always being our purpose to exhibit, irrespective of "names" or "brands" the very best value the markets can produce, and our line of Black Silks from $1 to $1.50 is now complete, being excellent value; while we are offering a real bargain in Hand-spun Silks, at $1.75, $1.87½ and $2 per yard.
A complete stock of newest novelties and latest shades in finer Dress Goods of every description at proportionately low prices.
Genuine Bargains in the above department for Christmas presents.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Are Opening This Week
NEW GOODS
FOR
Holiday Trade.
Special attention is directed to the
Handkerchief Department!
Ladies' Hemstitched All Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½, 16½, 20c and up.
Initial Handkerchiefs, All Linen and Hemstitched at 25 cents.
Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Mourning Border Handkerchiefs.
Mourning Initial Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered and Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Fine Shear Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Corded Border Handkerchiefs from 8 cents up.
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
FINE DAMASK TABLE COVERS
AND NAPKINS, ALSO
Towels with Colored Borders and Knotted Ends.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns
Chair Stripes, Foot Rests, Bracket Patterns, &c., &c., in entirely new designs.
We have MARKED DOWN our entire assortment of Ladies' and Misses'
Rough & Beaver Cloth Cloaks.
Seal Sacques, Muffs, Boas and Hats at lowest figures.
RETAIL STORES
Only Prize London Medal.
Only Prize Dublin Medal.
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION FIRST PREMIUM.
No Cold Can Penetrate a Down Garment.
DOWN CLOTHING
Gives the warmth of three folds Woolen Fabric and is not the weight of one.
BOOTH & FOX'S
REAL EIDER AND
ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS
Have the following advantages:
1—ECONOMY. Price being reduced, they are the cheapest form of Bed Clothing.
2—LIGHTNESS. They weigh but from 3 to 4 lbs.
3—WARMTH. Equal in worth to three pairs of Blankets.
4—DURABILITY. Will wear twenty years.
5—BEAUTY. They are a great Ornament to Bed Rooms.
6—PURITY. Free from all effluvia or smell and can be washed whenever desired.
The LARGE SIZE QUILTS are made so as to be very attractive Garments, and they are a sure protection against an easterly wind.
Each genuine Quilt has the name "BOOTH & FOX" attached. Sold by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
THE ZEPHYRS OF SUMMER
Have passed away, but many busy fingers are passing Shaded Zephyrs (19c per oz.) through Mottoes bought for 9c by
"Our New System."
Retailing for cash at wholesale prices.
Holiday Goods Now Ready!
Slipper Patterns, 48c to $2.83.
Dolls, Cloths, 9c; Gum, 22c.
Dolls, 22c, 37c, 75c, 99c.
Self-Winding Top, 10c.
Spring Toilet Set, 38c.
Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, 47c to $4.23.
Ladies' Silk Ties, Lace Ends, 20c.
Ladies' 3 inch Hem Handkerchiefs, 3 for $1.
Men's Initial Linen Handkerchiefs, 49c.
Hair Brushes, 17c to $2.25.
Pocket Books, 10c to $1.47.
Ladies' Cuffs, reversible, 19c.
Combination Paper Lap Board, $1.35.
Presents, Useful and Ornamental,
Now ready. Call early and get first choice.
J. D. CARLISLE,
57 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW CARPETS.
No Old Stock.
ALL FRESH.
FALL STYLES.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, [illegible] $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875.

The event of yesterday was the meeting in the interest of the repeal of the Bankrupt act, in the Chamber of Commerce. We refer to it elsewhere, and it is sufficient to say here that it was a harmonious, pleasant meeting, at which a free interchange of views was had, the prevailing opinion being that the law should be corrected and guarded, but not repealed.

Trade and finances were unusually dull yesterday. The bankers say they have not had so light a business at their counters any day for several months past. It is, of course, to be expected that many lines of trade will experience a decrease of activity as the close of the year approaches. But there are several other causes at work just at present. One is the weather, which is so muggy that it not only interferes with the usual holiday trade, but almost puts an embargo on the much more important business of pork packing. If we may judge by the experience of last winter we may expect a sudden change to real freezing weather sometime before Christmas, which will give business a start. Behind all this, however, there are some other causes of a more general character in operation to make business dull. One is the low price of iron, another is the shrinkage in value of real estate in the Eastern cities and the damaging effect upon a variety of interests connected with real estate, and still a third is the apprehension in the public mind of the possibility of disaster in connection with the act of Congress for specie resumption in 1879.

The failure of the German Up-town Savings Bank in New York, which closed its doors on Monday, makes six savings banks that have failed in that city in two weeks. The deposits of the German Up-town Savings Bank were $830,000, and the President states that their assets are probably sufficient to pay 80 or 85 per cent. A variety of causes have contributed to the failure, though the most important one appears to have been improper use of money made by the former President in speculations in Southern State securities. On the 27th of October, the former President, Christian Schwartz, was requested to resign, and the new President was elected. On coming into office he found where a certain amount, which had been constantly put down in the periodical statements rendered to the trustees as cash, was simply represented by a lot of Southern securities and call loans which had become worthless stock and other illegal securities. But aside from these and other misappropriations of money that amount to embezzlement there were other causes which are general. One of these is the shrinkage in value of real estate. On the whole the savings bank interest in New York is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is, of course, none but the smaller and weaker banks that have failed, and yet the amount of deposits involved and the aggregate loss to the public will be large. The aggregate deposits of the five banks that failed week before last were $1,500,000, and in the case of the German Up-town Bank makes an aggregate of $2,330,000, of which the depositors will lose probably more than one-half.

The heavy failure of William Spotten & Co., linen manufacturers of Belfast, Ireland, on the 6th, with liabilities to the amount of $1,500,000, calls attention to the fact that the whole linen industry of Ireland is in a depressed condition, and corroborates the opinion that no branch of business in Europe is in a very satisfactory condition.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117¾	10-40's	117¾
1864	117¾	Currency 6's	122
1865	117¾	New 5 per Cents	111½
1865 new	113¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
20's 1867	122¾		

N. Y. Cen	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	77
C. C. & I. C.	48	Wabash	13¾
Harlem	133½	Adams Express	102¾
R. Island	110¾	American	90½
Pittsburgh	86¾	Michigan Southern	94¾
Ft. Wayne	96¾	C. B. Express	56½
Chicago & Alton	99¾	Merchants' U. Express	41
Illinois Central	96¾	Quicksilver	17¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	Pacific Mail	39¾
Chicago & Northwestern	30¾	Western Union	84¾
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	61¾	Fort Wayne	90¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	26¾	Ontario	12½
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	66¾	Canada Southern	48¾
Del. Lack. & West.	94¾	Panama	125
Del. & Hud. Canal	104¾	Iron Mountain	15¾

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	Cam. Trans (S)	46
Reading (S)	58¾	Empire Do (A)	63
P. C. Co. of N. J. (B)	134	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	91
Penn Central (S)	90¾	P. C. A. St. L. 7's. (B)	79½
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, December 10, 1875.

Money closed at 4@5; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $231,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $313,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling was firm at 484½@488½. Gold opened at 114¾, sold to 114¾, and advanced to 114¾ at which it closed. The rates paid for carrying were 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were firm this afternoon. Union Pacific firsts sold at 104¾ @104¾, Rock Island sevens at 110¾, Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds at 84¾, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy eights at 118. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts coupon brought 32, and Hannibal & St. Joseph eight per cents 82¾.

Stocks in early dealings were irregular, but in the main firm. During the last hour the market was strong and higher, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent. The greatest advance was in Hannibal and St. Joe common, which sold at 16@22¾. Preferred rose to 28¾ bid. The prominent feature of late dealings was a sudden advance in Northwest to 40 for common and 56 1-4 for preferred, closing at a slight reaction. Pacific Mail advanced 10 @1, and closed at 40¼.

The injunction restraining the Panama Railroad from establishing a line of steamers in opposition to Pacific Mail has been continued, and helped to strengthen the stock of the latter company. Union Pacific closed steady at 77. Western Union rose to 76¾, and closed at 76¾@76¾. Erie advanced to 17. New York Central was firm. Lake Shore was less active, but steady. St. Paul was firm, Delaware, Lackawaxen & Western declined to 119¾. The other changes were slight.

The St. Paul earnings for the first week in December show an increase of $23,700 over last year. It is announced that an agreement between the trunk lines, New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio and their connections, to Chicago, in the matter of through freight rates, has been signed, and that harmony is assured at least for the winter business.

The *Express* says stocks were made stronger by the failure of the House of Representatives to-day to pass the bill for the restoration of the old rates on third class mail matter.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 78,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest, 6,000 Erie, and 35,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 124; 5-20s of '65, 115½; do new, 119; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 122.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46; do new, 43¾; Virginia, new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 102¾; Fargo Express, 82½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 57; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 132½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 61¾; Union Pacific, 77; Lake Shore, 91¾; Illinois Central, 96½; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwest common, 30¾; do preferred, 56; New Jersey Central, 104½; Rock Island, 104½; Toledo & Wabash, 4½; do preferred, 7; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 66½; Chicago & Alton, 99½; preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 22; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 104½.

LONDON, December 10.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. Consols: money 93 13-16; account 94 1-16; 5-20s of '65, 108½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s 106; new 5s, 104½. New York Central, 96; Erie, 14½; preferred, 31.

PARIS, December 10.—Rentes 66f 60c.

FRANKFORT, December 10.—U. S. new 5s, 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 10, 1875.

The general merchandise markets presents nothing that is really new or important; business continues dull—no change in values deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged, selling, in a small way, at $3a3,25 per bbl for fair and $3,50a3,75 for prime.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c per gallon.

BEANS—In good supply and dull, but unchanged; navies quoted at $1,40a1,50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 29a30c, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged: Ohio Factory, 13¼a14c; New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an increasing inquiry and light supply. Bright Appies, quarters, 10½a11¼c; ditto, sliced, 12a13c; hew halve Peaches, 12½a13½c; peeled, 20a21c.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8¼c.

EGGS—There is a fair demand for fresh, with sales at 28a30c. Pickled ranged from 22a26c, according to brand.

FLOUR—Continues dull and weak, but unchanged. Spring Wheat Flours, $6,50 for Wisconsins and $6,75 for Minnesotas; new winters, $7,25a5,75; old ditto, $7. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a 3c per bbl.

GROCERIES—Our latest advices, both from New York and Baltimore, continue to report Coffee dull, and the general outlook at the present writing justifies the prediction that prices will go still lower. The visible supply is 632,194 bags—stock at all the United States ports, 255,808 bags. Sugar and Molasses in fair demand, but unchanged. The receipts from New Orleans are steadily increasing.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	13¼	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¾
Granulate	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8a9
Standard A	10¾		
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	20
Prime Rio	24a25	R. Rio, loose	23¾
Choice Rio	23	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov. Java	34		
RICE.			
Carolina	8¾	Rangoon	7¾
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	80 @1 10	Oolong	25 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	85 @ 75
FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	12½	Turkish Prunes	9 @10
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	11 @12
Currents, per lb	11		
SYRUPS.			
Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N. O. choice	70	N. O. strictly prime	65
N. O. prime	65	Demarara	50@55

GRAIN—There is but little movement in Wheat, and while the general tone of the market is weak, prices have undergone no quotable change; good to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1,25a1,30; ditto white, $1,35a1,40; ditto red, $1,40a1,45. As noted in our last there is an increasing demand for Oats, but no change to make in quotations; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 35a40c; ditto white, 41a42; western white, 43a45c. Old Corn in light supply, but the receipts of new are increasing; old Shelled, 66a68, free in elevator—sales of new Shelled at 50a51c, on track—new ear quoted at 47a50c on track. Rye is quotable at 80a83, and very quiet. Strictly prime Barley, $1,20a1,23.

HAY—With increasing receipts and only a moderate demand, the market is easier—baled quoted by the carload, on track, at $12¼a13¼ for upland prairie, and timothy at $18a20.

ONIONS—$1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows, by the carload, at 43a45c, an advance. Peerless and Early Rose quotable at 37a40c.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull. Bran quoted at $15a16 per ton; Seconds, $18a19; Middlings, $20a22, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—We have to report a continued quiet market, and prices are easy but without any material change. Hogs are declining, but slowly—packers continue to buy sparingly, being apprehensive of lower rates.

Hams—Extra S. C.	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces	13¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15½	Lard, Ref. for sum'r use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. S.	—	Do, in ¼ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C.	—	Do, in kegs	—
Per doz	—	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	—	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Bacon Sides	—	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Short Rib do	15	Do. 5 lb do	17
Clear Sides	16	Do. 6 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	22.50	Linseed Oil	70
Family Mess Pork	22.50	Carbon Oil	—
Short Cut	22.50	Cheese	—

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens are in fair demand but Turkeys are dull—the former are quoted at 12a13c per lb, and Turkeys are hard to sell at anything more.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEEDS—No movement.

TALLOW—City rendered, 9¾a10c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 10, 1875.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON.—Commission merchants continue to report an exceedingly dull and depressed market, with no probability of an early change for the better; some operators are hopeful of an improvement next month, after stock taking has been completed, while others do not expect any revival, deserving of the name, until towards spring. Prices are weak, but nominally unchanged; standard mill irons quotable at $22, cash, and $22,50a23, 4 mos. We hear of rumors of offers to sell at $21, cash, but, if true, the probability is that the iron is not first class; however, it is doubtful whether a round lot could be placed even at $21 cash, as there is no demand except for such grades as supply actual necessities. Sellers realize the situation perfectly; they know that the market is not in a condition to be pressed, hence there is not much pig coming to sale, and in addition, recent failures has caused greater caution in regard to selling on time. Following sales were reported:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S.

30 tons No. 1 Foundry.....$27 00 4 mos
100 tons Close and Mottled... Private.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

10 tons No. 1 Foundry.....$25 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 24 00 4 mos
30 tons Gray Forge..... 21 50 cash.

CHARCOAL.

60 tons Gray Forge H. B.....$22 00 5 mos
50 tons No. 2 H. Rock..... Private.
115 tons Mill No. 1..... Private.
100 tons No. 2 H. B..... 23 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—Trade in manufactured Iron continues much the same as noted for some weeks past; orders are becoming very scarce; some of the mills have stopped their puddling furnaces, and others will do likewise within the next week or so. Prices continue unremunerative—do not more than cover actual cost of production. If that, and a pretty general suspension for a few weeks, at least, is not improbable The mills are in a much better shape for a rush order than they were at this time last year, and if the puddlers refuse to accept the $4,50, a "lock-out" is almost certain, as manufacturers say they cannot pay any more.

NAILS—There is no improvement to report in the Nail trade, nor is it likely that there will be until towards the latter part of next month, when orders for the spring trade commence to come forward. Prices continue weak and drooping; $2,75a2,80, 60 days, with two per cent. off for cash.

SCRAP IRON—Continues exceedingly dull; there is not enough doing to establish prices. This has been a hard year on scrap dealers, ever since the winding up of the lock out last spring, in consequence of a steady shrinkage in prices.

Philadelphia.

The market is quiet, without any especial change in prices or in the volume of business. We hear reports of very large sales of Pig Iron at very low prices, but, when traced up, these are generally found to be rumors only. It would not be impossible for prices to go any lower, but some buyers appear to expect this to be the case, and to be still holding off for iron absolutely needed by them for winter use. The Pig Metal stocks are not large, and will not be increased this winter. The movement, if movement it can be called, is principally in Rails, of which there has been some considerable lots placed both East and West. Among these are several thousand tons for Arkansas roads, notably the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad. Prices for Iron Rails seem to be sensibly better West than here, and most branches of the iron trade similarly more encouraging. Old Rails are getting scarce. We hear of some transactions in New York as low as $22, but sales here at $25a26 cannot be duplicated, and holders are very firm now at $27a28. In Wrought Scrap there is no improvement, but there have been considerable lots of Cast sold at better prices than hitherto, and considerable inquiry.

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—We have again to report a decline in the price of American Pig, the best being now sold at $23, and even at this price there seems to be but little confidence that the bottom has been reached. We learn of the following sales: 500 tons No. 1 Allentown, $23; 1,000 tons No. 1 Thomas at $23; 500 tons No. 1, $24; 750 tons Forge, $19; 200 tons Forge, $15,50. We quote: No. 1 Foundry, $23; No. 2 Foundry, $21; Gray Forge, $15,50a20.

Rails.—Iron Rails can be bought at from $42a46 at mill, according to quality and location. Some remote mills are holding as high as $50. We note the sale of 4,000 tons by the Roane Iron Company, at Chattanooga, on private terms. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company have about completed their steel works, which are among the best arranged in the world, and they are now in the market for orders for Bessemer Steel Rails.

Old Rails.—There has been nothing done in our market since the sale at $22,50—reported two weeks ago. Holders ask $24a28, which price would probably have to be paid by a buyer, but if the holders desired to realize, they would have, in all probability, to take considerably less.

Scrap.—There is no change to report in the market, and we hear of no transactions. We quote, as before, $30a31.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A cable dispatch, under date of the 8th reports as follows: Scotch Pig—There is a very brisk demand, and a large business has been done. Prices are firmer. The following are makers' quotations: Gartsherrie No. 1, 74s; Cottness No. 1, 77s 6d; Glengarnock No. 1, 70s; Eglinton No. 1, 64s 6d. Manufactured Iron and Rails—are without change of importance to note.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 10, 1875.

Trade continues quiet and in a general way devoid of any new or important feature. Crude steady at $1,62½ for shipment; Conduit and United Certigcates, $1,37¾; barge oil, $1,75a1,77½. Refined unchanged and quiet; Philadelphia delivery, 12½a12 3-16c; Baltimore, 12½c; on cars here, 9½a9¾c. It is stated that tankers are buying more or less Crude, and to this may be attributed the steadiness of the market in view of the depressed condition of the product

Oil Barrels dull and nominal at $1,05a 1,10 for countries, and $1,20 for city make.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 10, 1875.

FLOUR—dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,04a 1,05; No. 2 98¾c spot; 99½c seller January; $1,00¼ seller February; No. 3 79¾a80c; rejected 66c. Corn steady; No. 2 51c spot; 48¾c bid seller December; 45a45¼c seller January; 44¾c bid seller February; rejected 48c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet, firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $19,20 spot; $19,40 seller February. Lard: demand fair and market firm at $12,30 spot; $12,32½a12,35 seller January; $12,47½ seller February. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1,11.

On Call Board wheat was lower; 98¾c January; 99¾c February. Corn steadier; 49¾a48¾c December. Oats unchanged. Pork easier at $19,15a19,20. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Flour in buyers favor; receipts 16,000 barrels; super western and State $4,40a4,90; common to good $4,90a5,45; good to choice $5,50a6,00; St. Louis $5,40a9,00; white wheat extra $6,10a7,75; extra Ohio $5,00a7,45. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 49,000 bush.; rejected spring $1,00; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 02, undergraded spring $1,13a1,20; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally at $1,22a1,24; No. 3 do and mixed $1,12. Rye quiet; State 95c. Barley quiet; Canada West $1,12. Malt quiet. Corn heavy; receipts 38,000 bush.; western mixed steam nominally at 73c; do sail 74½c. Oats quiet; receipts 17,000 bush.; western mixed and State 44a49c; white 46a52c. Hay firm; 70c. Hops quiet; eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar heavy; fair to good refg. 7¾a8¾c; prime 8¾a8¾c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 7c; refined 12½a12 5-8c. Rosin steady; 70a77½c. Turpentine steady; 36¼a37c. Eggs heavy; western 28¾a29½c. Pork dull and easier; $21,87a22,00. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; western long clear 10¾c; city 10¾c. Lard steady; prime steam 13a13 3-16c. Butter steady; western 19@25c. Cheese quiet 6a 12¾c. Whisky quiet; $1,16.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 10.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 western red $1,35; Pennsylvania red $1,34a1,40. Corn firmer; southern nominal; western mixed old 69a69½c; new 66c. Oats steady; western white 42a45c; western mixed 39a41c. Rye firm at 83a88c. Hay firm and in good demand; Maryland and Pennsylvania $22a24. Provisions firm; held higher; Pork new $22,50. Bulk meats: loose nominal; shoulders 8c; clear rib 11a11½c; packed active at 8¼a11¼c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 10¾a11c; clear rib 13¾a14c. Hams 15¾a16c. Lard steady and unchanged; crude 13½c; refined 14c. Butter firm, but active; good grades scarce; western extras 29a30c; firsts 23a27c. Petroleum dull; crude 6 3-4a6¾c; refined 12 3-4c. Coffee firmer, but not higher; Rio cargoes 18½a21c; jobbing 19a22c. Whisky dull; $1,16½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Petroleum nominal; 12¾c for refined; 10¼c for crude. Clover seed scarce and in demand at 11a11¾c. Flax seed $1,55a1,60. Hogs are declining, but slowly—packers continue to buy sparingly, being apprehensive of lower rates.

Flour in steady demand but unchanged. Prime wheat firm; other grades weak; Pennsylvania red $1,39a1,41, western do $1a1,18; amber $1,42a1,40. Corn inactive, old, 47½a48c; new do 46a55c. Oats quiet; white 45a51c; mixed 41a43. Whisky firm; $1,19 for western. Butter quiet at liberal receipts; New York and Delaware county extras 33a35c; do fresh 30a33c; western extras 30a31c; do firsts 26a 28c; rolls western extras 28a30c; do firsts 25a27c. Cheese nominal; western fine 12¾a13c. Eggs quiet; western fresh 30a31c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Sugar firm; common to good common 5¾a5¾c; fair to fully fair 6¼a7¾c; prime 7¾a7¾c; choice 7¾c; yellow clarified 8¾c. Molasses firm; Centrifugal 25a38c; common 30a38c; fair 40a 42c; prime 43a45c; strictly prime to choice 47a51c. Flour dull; extras $4 choice $4,25; treble $4,50a5,75; choice and family $6a6,50. Corn meal: $2,70. Corn firmer at 59a63c. Oats firm at 47a55c. Hay firm; prime $24; choice $27. Pork dull and lower; new mess $21,50. Dry salt meats dull at 9¾, 10, 10¼, 10¾a11c. Bacon dull; no shoulders; sides 13a13½c. Hams: no choice sugar-cured; inferior dull at 15a16c. Coffee in good demand; ordinary to prime 18¾a21¾c. Whisky: rectified $1,13a1,15.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 10.—Flour: demand moderate; western superfine $4,25a4,75; common extras $5,25a5,75; Wisconsin extras $5,75a6,25; Minnesota extras $6,25a 7,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,50a7,25; Illinois $6,75a8,50; St. Louis $7a9; fancy Minnesota $8,50a 9,50. Corn steady; 71a75 for new mixed and yellow; old scarce, nominally 77a 80c. Oats selling at 46a52 for No. 2 mixed and white; rejected 41a44c; No. 1 white 49a55c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 10. — Cotton steady; 12 1-2c. Flour firm; family $5,65a 6,25. Corn 46@48c. Wheat quiet; $1,29a 1,32. Oats steady; 30a45c. Rye quiet; 78a 80c. Barley: choice Canada $1,35a1,40. Pork dull and nominal. Lard active; steam 12 5-8c; kettle 13¼a13 1-2c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats quiet; 7½, 10¼a10¾c. Hams: 10¾a 10¾c. Whisky firm; $1,10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 10.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,24; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; No. 2 $1,19; extra $1,34; amber, spot and seller December $1,17 1-2; seller February $1,23¾. Corn firmer; held higher; high mixed 56c; new 49¾c; new seller December 49 1-2c; low mixed 48 1-2c; new yellow 50c; no grade 47c; new damaged 46¾c. Oats dull and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—Cattle dull and unchanged. Flour very little doing. Wheat dull at $1,43. Corn firm; 42 1-2a 43c. Oats dull; 34 1-2a34 3-4c. Barley and rye little doing; unchanged. Pork firmer; $20a20,25. Lard firmer; 12 1-4a12 3-4c. Bulk meats firmer; 6¾a7a10¾a10 1-2c; green meats nominal; no sales. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Cotton firm; middling upland 6 12-16d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export, 6,700 American. Wheat: receipts 25,000 qrs., including 17,000 American; California white average 10s 8d a11s; red western spring 9s 3d a9s 10d. Flour: 24a23¾s. Corn: 32¼a32s. Bacon: long clear middles 54s; sugar cured middles 57s.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 10.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,04¾; hard $1,09. No. 2 $1,00¼. Corn scarce and wanted; No. 2 mixed 51c. Oats firm; No. 2 33¾a34c. Barley less firm; No. 2 spring 98¾c; No. 3 63a64c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1 71¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 10.—Cotton firm at 12¾a12 1 2c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; $1,05a1,15. Corn quiet and firm; 45a56c. Oats dull; 37a39c. Rye dull; 75a80c. Pork $21,50a22. Bulk meats 8 5-8, 10 5-8a10¾c. Lard 14a14 1-2c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,10.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 10.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; white 53a54c. Oats dull at 46a51c. Lard, bacon and pork dull and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 10.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 70c. Barley firm; No. 1 Canada held at $1,25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 10.—Petroleum quiet and firm; quote S. W. 110 test at 9¾c; P. W. 150 test at 10¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Beeves: receipts 1,330 head, making 5,330 for four days, against 4,330 same time last week; demand very moderate and market dull; on yesterday's reduced quotations; poor to prime native steers and oxen 8a12½c; ordinary Cherokee cattle 8c; fat bulls 3½a4½c, live weight. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,440 head, making 16,160 for four days, against 12,280 same time last week; there was sharp competition for fancy and premium sheep, and a car load of very fine Kentucky wethers sold at the high figure of 8c; common to good stock quiet and unchanged; common to prime sheep 4¼a6 3-4c; lambs 5¼a7 3-4c. Hogs: receipts 5,220 head, making 17,880 for four days, against 16,800 same time last week; none offered alive; western dressed 8¾a8 3-4c; city dressed closed firmer at 8¾ a9¼c.

ALBANY, December 10.—Cattle: receipts 366 cars, 44 in excess of last week; quality better; market slow; premium cattle unchanged; common and medium ½a¾c off on live weight; for steers averaging 1,950 pounds $8 was refused and $8,50 asked; highest price $7,80 for Illinois steers. Sheep and lambs: receipts 62 cars, 29 more than last week; market active and stronger, with an advance of ¼c on heavy sheep and lambs; common to fair sheep 4¼a4¾c; fair to good 4¾a5c; extra 5¼a7¼c; common to fair lambs 6a7c; fair to good 7a7¼c; extra 8c, live weight.

BUFFALO, December 10.—Cattle: receipts 850; total for the week 10,050; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; only few olds and ends on sale. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200; total for the week 20,400; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock. Hogs: receipts 3,000; total for the week 32,800; market active; prices lower; Yorkers $6,80a6,70; heavy $6,40a7,10; one car best offered at $7,20.

CHICAGO, December 10.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head; dull and unsettled; sales at $2,65a5,75, shipping chiefly $5,00; butchers $2,80a3,50; shipments 3,100. Hogs: receipts 19,000 head; opened dull at 10a15c lower; closed rather more active; sealaways $5,15a7,50; bacon $7a7,05; packers $6,90a 7,00; Philadelphia's $7,50; shipments 1,400.

Sheep: receipts 800 head; active and higher at $3,50a5,00.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—Hogs firm; Yorkers $6,50a6,65; packing $7a7,25. Cattle quiet; choice native steers $5,75a5,87½; fair to good $4,50a5; light $4a4,90. Cows $2,50a3,50; stockers $2,50a4; feeders $4,25.

CINCINNATI, December 10.—Hogs quiet; common $6,80a7,25; fair to good packing $7,40a7,65.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Cotton steady at 13¼a13 9-16c; futures closed firm; December 13 3-16a13 7-32c; January 13 7-32a 13 5-16c; February 13¼a13 17-32c; March 13 33-32a13 34c; April 13 15-16a13 31-32c; May 14 6-32a14 3-16c; June 14 11-32a14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Cotton active; sales of 12,842 bales; low grades irregular and easy; better qualities stronger; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10¾a 11¼c; low middling to strict low middling 11¾a12¼c; middling to strict middling 12¾a 12¾c; good middling to middling fair 13¼a 14¼c; receipts net 9,087 bales; gross 9,743; exports coastwise 14; continent 2,241; Great Britain 2,600; stock 212,816; week's sales 50,700; receipts net 53,341; gross 59,899; exports to the continent 10,007; coastwise 5,060; Great Britain 3,212.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Wool: fine fleeces active and firmer; medium and combing steady; pulled wools in demand, higher and strong; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46a50c; X 46a 47½c; medium 50a52c; coarse 46a49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 42a43c; coarse 40a42c; combing washed 58a62½c; do unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed 31a32c; coarse and medium unwashed 35a37½c; tub washed 49 a55c; extra and merino pulled 40a42c; No. 1 and super pulled 40a42.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 10.—There was a fair movement in plaid prints, which are in light supply. Brown sheetings, low grade cotton flannels and bleached shirtings continued quiet. Colored cottons are dull. Corset jeans and satinets are in steady request. Low fancy cassimeres are taken by clothiers in moderate lots. Kentucky jeans and satinets are quiet. Cardigan jackets are in fair demand. Foreign goods remain dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—80 pkgs lard, Rea, H. & Co; 15 bbls oil, 25 cases lard, 13 cases hams, R. Owens & Co; 50 pks lard, 15 pkgs hams, J. H. Parker; 37 cases eggs, 14 cases syrup, 35 hhs pears, Voigt, M. & Co; 24 saddles venison, Vangorder & S; 5 bbls spirits, W. Haslage; 10 cases tobacco, Dilworth & Bro; 5 bxs butter, J. A. Finney; 5 bbls crackers, Kramer & V; 2 car hhs pickles, Heinz, N. & Co; 2 cars p lead, Armstrong, F. & McK; 1 do, Fahnestock White Lead Co; 1 car hay, W. J. Meek; 3 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, J. H. Harper & Co; 1 do middlings, G. L. Graf & Co; 10 bbls spirits, Affelder & Bro; 1 box cigars, Pretzfield Bros; 1 bbl poultry, J. White, Jr, & Son; 15 cases tobacco, Curry & M; 25 pkgs lard, F. Sellers & Co; 50 trs western, Wm. Myers & Co; 1 car flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 do, J. A. Finney; 13 do stone, Moorhead, M. & Co; 18 pkgs mdse, Head, C. & Co; 10 bbls d apples, 80 sacks flour, P. Duff & Son; 11 bbls eggs, 30 sacks potatoes, W. J. Steel & Co; 8 packages flour, Houck, McC. & Co; 8 tubs butter, 2 barrels h nuts, Fox & Co; 9 bxs cheese, Valley Milk Co; 40 sks pearls, Flint Glass Co; 60 bbls oil, W. H. Bayrn; 4 bbls apples, 2 kgs butter, Wilbert F. W; 25 pkgs butter and eggs, J. A. Graff & Son; 1 car cheese, Braden & P; 2 cars hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 2 bxs mdse, 1 crate eggs, 3 cars potatoes, P. Goodall; 1 do, E. M. Bradin; 2 do, G. H. Eichbaum & Co; 1 do Voigt, M. & Co; 1 car oats, Laing & McK; 3 bbls eggs, 7 bbls h nuts, 1 car onions, S. S. Freidley; 1 car apples, H. Rea, jr.; 172 g bbls, J. Callery; & Co; 12 bxs butter, 50 sks flour, F. Owens; 30 bags bran, J. McBobb; 10 bbls s kraut, Vangorder & S; 11 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 1 car flour, Shomaker & Co; 10 cases tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 28 bxs soap, J. Daub; 10 bxs do, Voigt & McG; 4 organs, S. Hamilton & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—10 bbls potatoes, C. A. Anderson; 85 bags corn, 1 cable, J. & W. Fairley, 2 bbls sausage 1 pkge mdse, M. J. Bond; 2 rolls leather, W. Flaecus; 2 tubs sunds, N. Swarty; 4 do, Dammeler & Son; 2 do, Dammeler

HOME NEWS.

Appointments at the Sheriff's Office.

Sheriff Fife has decided upon but a few of his appointments as yet. Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., at present chief clerk in the Prothonotary's office, will take the place of S. B. Cluley, now chief clerk in the Sheriff's office. Mr. Fife has selected two deputies, F. B. McDonough and Ralph J. White.

The Water Famine.

The supply of water last evening was much more limited than at any time since the break down occurred. Notwithstanding great efforts have been made to complete the repairs, it is not possible the engines will be running before this evening. Strict economy in the use of water should be practiced to-day, and not a drop wasted.

Fell Down Stairs.

Yesterday morning as Mrs. Brown, wife of the confectioner, John K. Brown, was about to descend a pair of stairs from the third to the second story of her residence on Federal street, above the Diamond, Allegheny, her foot caught on something and she was thrown to the bottom of the stairway. She sustained very severe injuries, which will confine her to her bed for some days, but fortunately no bones were broken.

An Explanation.

We noticed yesterday the arrest of August Fecke, of the South Side, on a charge of larceny of a quantity of jewelry, and that he gave bail for trial. We also added, however, that there was no evidence against him further than that the goods were found in his possession. He wishes us to say that the jewelry came into his possession in an honorable manner, and that he had no idea that it was stolen property until he was arrested on the charge.

Grand Concert.

On next Thursday evening, a grand concert will be given in the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny, by the choir of the church, assisted by Christ Church choir, and a number of our best amateur vocalists and instrumental performers. The entertainment will be under the general supervision of Prof. W. B. Slack. Among the special features will be a concert accompaniment to the singing of the choir. It promises to be a very fine concert.

The Late Wilson Carr.

At a recent meeting of the Press Committee the following resolutions were unanimously adopted relative to the sad death of Wilson Carr, Esq.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst our fellow-member, Wilson Carr; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow to the decrees of Providence, we regret in our hearts the taking off of one so young, so talented, so beloved by all who knew him.

Resolved, That in his death, while recognizing the inscrutable ways of God in the removal of such a shining light, and a genial friend, such an honorable young man as Wilson Carr, our loss is irreparable.

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the honesty of purpose, integrity and purity of character of our deceased friend, that we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be furnished to the family of the deceased.

THE PUDDLERS.

A Twelve Hours' Conference Yesterday —Something Decisive To-Day.

The puddlers and manufacturers held another long conference yesterday. It commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon and did not end until one o'clock this morning. So far as could be ascertained conclusions were made on both sides, but the nature of them could not be learned. Before acting finally it was decided to call general meetings of the manufacturers and puddlers for this afternoon, when the matter will be presented to them. When both parties to the issue have arrived at some understanding the conference committees will meet again at five o'clock this evening to settle the difficulty finally, if possible.

J BONDSMAN'S PLEA.

Don't Want to be Surety for the Mayor Any Longer.

The Finance Committee was called to meet yesterday afternoon but it failed to get a quorum. The business to be brought before it of chief importance to the public was the request of one of the Mayor's sureties to be released from the bond. It is not likely that the reason why he desires his name to be stricken off will be made known officially, though of course surmises will be indulged in. The bondsman's communication is as follows. No action was taken upon it because of the lack of a quorum:

PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1875.

To the Finance Committee of the City of Pittsburgh:

The writer being one of the bondsmen to the city of Pittsburgh for William C. McCarthy, the present Mayor, would respectfully ask your honorable body to release him, as he will not from this time forward hold himself responsible to the city on said bond. The Mayor has been duly informed of this action of mine.

Respectfully yours,
D. R. GALWAY.

OLD CITY HALL.

Temporary Leave to St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.

The Market Committee met last night for the purpose of considering the petition of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, to be granted the use of Old City Hall for several weeks for the purpose of holding a fair. The application was first made by the Duquesne Greys, who hold a lease of the hall. It was ascertained upon inquiry, however, that the lease would not admit of either the Greys or the city sub-letting the hall, but City Attorney Bigley stated to the committee that if both parties to the contract would give their consent the Orphan Asylum could be given the use of hall. Mr. Kerr accordingly moved that the Superintendent of Markets be directed to confer with the Board of Council of the Duquesne Greys in relation to the matter, and if they are willing that the hall be rented to the Asylum, provided the net profits arising therefrom be paid to the city and the balance to the Greys, and, provided further, that the rights of neither party be prejudiced by the said grant. Mr. Ahlborn moved that an equal division of the profits be made between the city and the Greys. The amended motion was adopted and the Committee then adjourned.

A Slight Exposure in Bad Weather. when the system is out of order, often brings on a Stubborn Cold; the attending Cough irritates the Lungs, and if not promptly treated frequently develops a tendency to a tuberculous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with Colds should resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which soon loosens and eradicates Coughs, soothes and heals inflamed parts, and removes all anxiety by setting the patient on the way to good health once more. MWS.

BREVITIES.

····Four convicts arrived at the Penitentiary from Cambria county yesterday afternoon.

····Squire Krehan has turned over $15 fines and forfeitures to the City Controller —the largest amount yet.

····Zeradatha Lodge, A. Y. M., Sharpsburg, elected the following officers: W. M., E. D. Davis; S. W., G. F. Findt; J. W., J. M. Atcheson; Treasurer, Peter Khil, Jr.; Secretary, J. D. Heiber.

····A horse was nearly lost in a hole on the Mt. Washington road, at the intersection of Virginia street, last evening. A dozen or so men succeeded in fishing him out after an hour's hard work.

····The burning of some waste paper and dirt in one of the registers at the Court House, yesterday, caused considerable excitement in the Criminal Court until the cause of the smoke was discovered.

····John Hart, *alias* Wm. Maguire, was committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor for a hearing next Friday on a charge of having dangerously stabbed John Carrol, of Thirty-first and Railroad streets.

····Mattus, the party arrested on Thursday in Allegheny on the charge of being one of the thieves who robbed Walters' store, was committed to jail yesterday in default of $1,000 bail to await his trial.

····The Retrenchment and Reform Committee met last night but did nothing further than to affirmatively recommend to Councils the ordinances providing for a reduction in the pay of the Monongahela Wharfmaster and the employes of the Fire Department.

····A collision occurred on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday at Shaffer's farm, about ten miles above Oil Creek, by which Mr. Hillard, Supervisor of the road, was somewhat injured. The collision was between a passenger train and a freight train.

····The Board of Viewers was engaged yesterday in hearing claims for damages caused by the opening of Sassafras alley, in the Twelfth ward, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. The expense of the opening is to be paid by the Pennsylvania railroad.

····E. H. Cochran, Esq., of the East End, has lodged an information for burglary against the two tramps who were arrested a few days ago for peddling household goods under suspicious circumstances. Mr. Cochran's house was burglarized about ten days ago, and the evidence is strong against the parties mentioned.

····At the meeting of the City Property Committee last night the contract for the erection of a book-case in the City Clerk's office was awarded to Samuel Hastings at $9.32 per foot. The following bills were ordered to be paid: C. A. Michel, $12; rent of Central Police Station, $375; shelving in the office of the Chief of Police, $37.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

McCord & Co.

are receiving daily Alaska and Shetland Seal Sacques, of Superior quality, cheap. 131 Wood street.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

McFadden's,
53 *Fifth avenue, open until 8 P. M.*

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Public Meeting of Business Men—Its Advantages and Disadvantages Considered—What Ought to be Done With It—Some Change Thought Necessary —The Views of Representatives of the Business Community.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to public announcement a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce headquarters to consider the bankrupt law. The meeting was attended by a large number of Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and business men generally, and was fairly a representative gathering of our commercial interests.

About half past two o'clock ex-Mayor Wilson nominated Hon. Thomas M. Howe, President of the Chamber of Commerce, for Chairman.

Gen. Howe said the meeting had been called as a public meeting of citizens and not a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. He thought, therefore, it ought to take that complexion, and on his motion ex-Mayor Wilson was chosen President. The reporters were designated as secretaries.

The Chair explained that he understood this to be a meeting of citizens to take into consideration the workings of the present bankrupt law. The meeting was then thrown open for general discussion.

"MAKE HASTE SLOWLY."

General Howe said he had no special thought to offer. There was, perhaps, a general impression abroad in the community that some change ought to be made in the bankrupt law, but just what that change should be, he was not prepared to say. It was a very grave subject, and their action ought to be very deliberate. It is said it was sometimes well to make haste slowly. This seemed to be such a time. There was a contrariety of opinion. There were some who thought it should be repealed, and others thought it could be amended so as to suit. He had no opinion to offer, further than to say that they ought to make haste slowly. He closed by calling upon Mr. John R. McCune.

Mr. McCune said he had come to hear and not to speak. He did not expect to be called upon to express his opinion, but would say now that so far as the results of the past two years had been shown they had not been satisfactory. He thought, however, this was not fairly chargeable to the evils of the bankrupt law. He thought that the reason why creditors had not secured much in bankruptcy cases, was because of a paucity of assets rather than a bad bankrupt law. There had been some instances where it had operated badly, but that was more the result of the carelessness of creditors than anything else.

THE CREDITORS AT FAULT.

This was one bad feature of the law. Everything connected with the bankruptcy was put into the hands of the creditors, and in many cases the results had been disastrous because of the negligence of creditors. Creditors had all the power in the selection of an assignee, in the arranging of any composition with the bankrupt, in the disposition of the assets, &c.; and if they did not carefully attend to their duties they must suffer. It was their fault and not the fault of the law. He thought there might be a change in this respect. He was however opposed to the absolute repeal of the law. He thought it was a good law in general, and in most instances the evils complained of could be remedied if creditors instead of letting things go by default, paid attention to their duties, attended the meetings, and endeavored to have the business arranged to the best advantage.

Mr. J. G. Siebeneck was called upon, having the law changed. Very often people were tempted to go into bankruptcy when they might have struggled along and extricated themselves out of their difficulties. It was a temptation to take the easy way to get rid of liabilities, and he thought there ought to be some change which would prevent that.

"DEMORALIZING INFLUENCES."

Capt. John F. Dravo was next called upon. He said he did not know what the law, but it seemed to him there was a prevailing opinion that the Bankrupt law in its operation was exercising a demoralizing influence on commercial honor. There was a general feeling as though something should be done to remedy this evil. Just how this was to be brought about he was not prepared to say. He thought there ought to be a change.

Mr. C. B. M. Smith, was called upon, as a lawyer, and said he thought the people did not thoroughly understand the bankrupt law. The people attributed their troubles to the bankrupt law, when the real trouble was that we were not able to pay our debts. A good argument in favor of the bankrupt law was the fact that during the time it had been in operation in this section there had only been two thousand five hundred cases of bankruptcy under it, while the records of the county courts showed far more than that in one year. He held in his hand a list of judgments entered, and executions issued on the day previous from the County Courts, and the number was over fifty. The cases entered in the last year before the County Courts were about 8,000 to 10,000. This showed that the people preferred making an assignment under the State law rather than going through the bankruptcy Court. Under the Bankrupt law every creditor had an equal chance, but under the State law friends could be put in the inside track. It was not the sharp men who took advantage of the Bankrupt law. It was rather the honest man. The sharp men generally took refuge behind the State law.

THE BEST LAW FOR BOTH PARTIES.

The Bankrupt law was really better for both creditor and debtor. There was really more realized under the Bankrupt law than of the assets than under the State law. Of the executions issued from the County Courts, the probability was that in nine out of ten cases the return has been *nulla bona*. In the Bankrupt system the debtor in fact in nearly every case—when the property was sold it was bought in by favored parties. Under the Bankrupt law a man couldn't get a discharge until he had kept his books properly. He must give an account of what he had done with his money. He can't sell his property and put the money into his pocket and tell his creditors to whistle as had often been done under the state law. Under the bankrupt law if a man was supposed to have money or to have concealed any he could be brought before the Register on an order of the U. S. Court and examine him as to his affairs. They could also bring up any of his relatives who might be supposed to have any of his money, and thus the frauds could be ferreted out.

The only advantage of the bankrupt law to the debtor is that if he cannot really pay his debts he can be discharged, and thus be allowed to commence over again, untrammeled. But before this was done his affairs must be thoroughly overhauled, and it must be shown that the man actually had no money or means to pay his debts, and that he had not put away any of it. Under the State law, however, a man could make an assignment and yet cheat his creditors out of their money, and with the money thus secured he could go on again in his business, under the name of his wife or in the name of "agent." The gentleman proceeded to illustrate the advantages of the present law at some length, and contended that it was the fairest both for the creditor and debtor, and ought not to be repealed.

FRAUD IN BANKRUPTCIES.

Mr. Reuben Miller said he differed with Mr. Smith. He did not know what the judgments entered in the County Courts had to do with the question. Many of those judgments were not entered because of bankruptcy, but as proof of title. They did not prove that men preferred the State law when they were bankrupt. The fact was, the present bankrupt law did shield men. He had known men who had gone through the bankrupt courts, and had come out of it apparently richer than when they went in. He had known many cases. He did not think an honest man could do that, but a dishonest one could do it, and it had been very frequently done. He illustrated the case of a manufacturer who desired to get clear of his debts. He perhaps owed his bank. He got their proxies so that he could vote them at the creditors' meeting, and then by a little collusion with some other creditors, a composition could be patched up and adopted, which would cheat the majority of the creditors. This had been done in several instances under his knowledge. "In fact," said the speaker, "I as a manufacturer assert that it is possible for a manufacturer under this law, to go into bankruptcy and make money."

There ought to be an amendment to such a law so as to prevent this. There ought to be a change in the "composition" clause. A composition was right under certain conditions. Under the old bankrupt law there were some rules which were somewhat harsh on the debtors, but the present law was the other extreme. He thought something ought to be done by which the people would be protected.

Mr. Josiah King being called upon, said he thought the bankrupt law in general a wise and beneficent measure. There might be some amendments made to perfect it; but he really believed it had been a benefit and a blessing to many an honest debtor. He instanced one case in bankruptcy of a prominent merchant quite recently, in which he thought the law would work as a blessing and relieve an honest man from liabilities which he could not pay, and which came upon him in the reverses of trade which no human wisdom could perhaps have foreseen. He thought the law was a protection to the honest debtor, and had really worked to the advantage of both debtor and creditor. If there were defects in it which sometimes a dishonest man took advantage of, they might be remedied so far as the wisdom of man could remedy them; but the law generally was a wise and good one.

ONE REMEDY.

Mr. Edwin Lare suggested that one amendment might be made which would work advantageously. Compel each debtor to send out a list not only of his debts but also of his assets. With the law thus before them the creditors could come to the meeting with some intelligent idea of the situation of affairs. He thought also that there should be some amendment by which if a man afterwards became wealthy, either by prosperity in business or having a fortune left him, he could be compelled to pay his debts dollar for dollar.

The present bankrupt law was a good one in many respects, but it was not tight enough. If a debtor was dishonest enough to commit perjury, he could go through the bankrupt court and come out richer than when he went in. He believed there had been cases of that kind, although he believed that in the large majority of the cases in Allegheny county the debtors had been honest. He thought there should be some amendment made by which the dishonest debtor could be traced.

ABSOLUTE REPEAL FAVORED.

Mr. W. E. Schmertz said one of the first lawyers in the city, and one who had a large practice in the Bankruptcy Court, had told him that there were too many men dishonestly taking advantage of the bankrupt law. And this was the case not only here, but all over the country. Any man who read the commercial papers of New York and Boston knew that there was an enormous amount of this business going on. The generality of the failures showed a large aggregate of liabilities and a small amount of assets. Ever since the panic there had been bankruptcies, in which the creditors realized nothing from the assets—not even enough to pay them for their expenses. He thought, therefore, there ought to be some change. He moved that a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to circulate petitions for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. McCune thought that was going a little too far. It was the general sentiment of the community that when a man really could not pay his debts he should not be kept down. It was the old idea that when a man incurred a liability that he afterwards was unable to pay he ought never to be released until he had made the account good. The people had got beyond that idea, and now very justly held that a man might fail in business and honestly not be able to pay his debts, and in that case he should be relieved and given a chance to start again. He, however, did not consider them all honest. There are dishonest debtors, and it might be well to make some change which would lead to a detection of any dishonesty. Generally speaking, however, he thought the law a good one, and that it should only be changed after very careful consideration.

"PREVENT ROGUERIES."

Mr. G. N. Hoffstott said there was a growing feeling on the part of the business community that the morals of the people were being sadly demoralized by the operations of this bankrupt law. He did not know that the law ought to be repealed entirely, but it ought to be so amended that the rogueries now practiced might be prevented. He was hardly in favor of an unconditional repeal, but was heartly in favor of some amendment to the law.

Mr. Edwin Lare suggested that the meeting adjourn until another day without taking any decided action, so as to give business men an opportunity to more carefully study the law. The meeting could be advertised, and the result would be even a larger attendance.

Capt. Dravo moved to adjourn until next week, but gave way to a motion by Mr. Lare, for the appointment of a committee of five, to prepare business for the next meeting. Messrs. Edwin Lare, W. E. Schmertz, D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Dravo, and G. N. Hoffstott were appointed on the committee.

Gen. Howe moved that the meeting invite members of the legal fraternity to attend the next meeting and give the business men the benefit of their views. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned until next Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mlle Zoe played the *role* of *Esmeralda* last night in Victor Hugo's "Hunchback of Notre Dame." This afternoon "Cynthia" will be re-produced with Zoe in the title character, and this evening she will close her entertainment with the presentation of "The French Spy" and "The Flying Dutchman."

Fran's Fayne comes on Monday.

Library Hall.

The dramatic readings and recitations of Miss Augusta L. Dargon did not draw a large audience last night, but it was unquestionably a very select, intelligent and appreciative one. We confess our inability to understand the reason why this accomplished lady and actress, once and still such a favorite in Pittsburgh, should be obliged to face so many empty seats, but it is evident that the causes which operated to procure small houses at previous entertainments made no exception of her. Her dramatic ability is recognized wherever she is known, and as an elocutionist she has few equals. The selections that comprised the programme were very choice, and manifestly dictated by a refined and cultured taste. To her professional hearers the greatest interest of the evening was found in the selection from "Queen Mary," the recent drama from the pen of Tennyson, the unexpected appearance of which created such a sensation in the literary world. It was the first taste Pittsburgers have had of this new play, and it was so exquisitely given that we feel sure it only whetted the appetite of those who heard it, and made them wish for more. Her selection was the death scene of Mary Tudor. She was listened to with the closest attention, and so exceedingly well did she succeed in portraying the mental and physical woe of desolate hearted Queen, and working up the imagination of the listener that one could almost imagine himself a spectator of the scene—could see and hear the crafty *Simon Renard* and the cunning *Bishop Gardiner*. The part of the play that Miss Dargon recited is replete with dramatic fire and life. The gem of the evening, though, was Davis' "Fontenoy, or the Charge of the Old Irish Brigade." The recitation was full of force and vigor, and combined with her rapid but clear elocution, it awakened an enthusiasm that nothing else did. She also read the "Beautiful Snow" in a charming manner. The other renderings were the powerful curse scene from "Deborah," the chase speech from "London Assurance," scenes from "Macbeth," "Charge of the Light Brigade," and Hood's "Lost Heir." The latter was the only amusing thing on the programme, and afforded the lady an opportunity to exhibit the ease with which she can mimic the brave Irish brogue.

The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered next Tuesday evening by Mr. Henry Vincent, of England, on "The Working Classes of the World: Their Social and Political Rights and Duties." Following this there will be an intermission until the 2d of January, when J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, will expatiate on "The Model Statesman."

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Sam. Sauford's Old Time Minstrels are being well advertised throughout the city and the prospects for a successful engagement next week are very good. His company embraces among others, Burton & Kelly, Frank Devere, J. S. Toole, J. Hall, and Andy Kline and T. W. Trumbull.

Hans Von Bulow.

The first concert to be given by Dr. Von Bulow at Library Hall on Monday evening, includes selections from Bach, Beethoven, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Gordigiani and Liszt. Miss Lizzie Cronyn will sing "La Separazione," from Rossini, and Rubenstein's "Thou'rt Like Unto a Flower." The programme for Wednesday evening is equally as good and a little longer.

Trimble's Varieties.

Whatever may be the attractions and attendance at other places, good entertainment and a full house can nearly always be found at Trimble's. The Japanese Satsuma and Little All Right are the leading attractions to-day, backed by the usual number of song and dance artistes and specialists.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A Want Supplied.

The American mind is active. It has given us books of fiction for the sentimentalist, learned books for the learned scholar and the professional student, but *few books for the people*. A book *for the people* must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man, and such a book certainly does is "COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER," a copy of which has been recently laid on our table. The high professional attainments of its author—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y.—and the advantages derived by him from an extensive practice, would alone insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits of which it claims and maintains. The author is a *friend of the people*. He sympathizes with them in all their affliction, efforts and attainments. He perceives their want—*a knowledge of themselves*—and believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience he has produced a work in which he gives to the benefit of his labors, as it he considers man in every phase of his existence, from the moment he emerges "from a rayless atom, too diminutive for the sight, until he gradually evolves to the stature of full grown *Conscious Powers*, the exercise of which furnishes subjective evidence of our immortality." Proceeding upon the theory that every fact of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given us admirable lectures on Cerebral Physiology, and shown the bearings of the facts thus established upon individual and social welfare. The Author believes with Spencer, that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever," and accordingly has introduced an exhaustive discussion of the methods by which we may preserve the integrity of the system and oftimes prevent the onset of disease. Domestic Remedies—their preparation, uses, and effects—form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic treatment, or nursing of the sick, is an important subject, and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases to which "flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favors bestowed upon him by a generous public, the author offers his book at a price ($1.50) little exceeding the cost of publication. Our readers can obtain this practical and valuable work by addressing the author.

Ladies' Hose Emporium.

Where is the lady that does not buy her hose at Phelan's 32 Fifth avenue? If there be one such, she should at once make this house a visit of inspection, and our word for it, she will not come away without an ample selction. So good are they in quality, so desirable in style and so cheap that no lady can be content with herself until she has made a purchase.

"I Must Have a Watch!"

"and will at once take advantage of hundreds who have waved from $20 to $50 by buying at *McFadden,s actual closing out sale*, 53 *Fifth avenue*.

"Let us go before the Christmas crowd rush in; besides we can get our choice while everything is fresh and new."

Look

At George W. Backofen's window and see what an elegant Present can be bought for very little money. Do take the trouble to see, inside, the Leather and Paper Goods and Tree Ornaments. No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

which might be checked by a simple remedy, like *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. TTHS-8.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE Catholic Church of Brownsville is to be supplied with a new pipe organ.

A REVIVAL meeting of good promise is in progress at Emory M. E. Church, Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor.

THE Evangelical Alliance has issued its subjects for the Week of Prayer. They do not differ much from those of other years.

THE subject at the "Service of Song" tonight at the Y. M. C. A. rooms will be "Love." The meeting is to be a voluntary one.

A VERY pleasant Church Sociable was held at the Oakland M. E. Church last night.

REVIVAL MEETINGS are in progress in the Union M. E. church, Allegheny, Trinity and Smithfield Street M. E. churches, this city.

MEETING to-day from 12 to 12:45 o'clock, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, for the study of the Sunday School lesson. Subject—Jesus and Thomas.

REV. W. P. MOORE, pastor of the Second church of Allegheny has received a call from the church of Long Run, Presbytery of Redstone.

REV. E. B. SNYDER will preach to-morrow evening in the North Avenue M. E. church, by request, on "The Bible in Our Public Schools."

THERE will be services in the Fifth U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow at the usual hours, to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon.

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN will preach tomorrow morning on "The Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness," and in the evening on "The Ninety and Nine."

REV. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., of this city, will conduct the services in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, tomorrow morning and evening.

REV. D. JONES, of New Brighton, will preach the funeral sermon of the late Mrs. Jane Marshall in the Banksville M. E. church, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

REV. D. A. M'CREADY has been suffering with a dangerous illness of more than two weeks' continuance. He is now recovering—able to sit up part of the time.

AN interesting revival meeting is in progress at the Sewickley M. E. Church, Rev. A. L. Petty, pastor. The meeting has resulted in quite a number of accessions.

REV. G. A. MOFFAT, of the East Birmingham Baptist church, South Side, preaches to-morrow morning on "Proof Demanded," and in the evening on "Righteousness."

PREPARATIONS are now being made at the Liberty Street M. E. Sunday School for a grand annual jubilee, to consist of music and brief addresses, on Sunday evening, December 19th.

PREACHING to-morrow, (Sabbath,) December 12th, in the Lawrenceville U. P. Mission, (Washington School hall, Fortieth street, by Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ON Monday, November 22d, Miss Victoria O'Hara, called in religion Sister Mary Leonard, received the White Veil of the Order of Mercy from Rev. W. Pollard, of St. John's Church, South Side.

SERVICES to-morrow evening, December 12, in the Central Turner hall, Sandusky street, below Ohio street, Allegheny, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull.

THE REV. A. TEMPLETON, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., has accepted the call to the pastorship of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, and will enter upon his labors on the First Sabbath in January.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Y. M. C. A. of Wilkinsburg, assisted by representatives of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Associations, held a union prayer meeting last evening at the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church.

PRIVATE DALZELL furnishes the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* with a couple of instances illustrative of the temperance proclivities and christian impulses of Vice President Wilson, as exhibited in Washington City.

THE profits arising from the sale of the Moody and Sankey Hymn Book, amounting to $27,000 in gold, have been handed over to aid in the completion of the Moody building in process of erection for religious purposes, in Chicago.

THE church of New Brighton, Presbytery of Shenango, is prospering under the labors of its new pastor, Rev. Dunlap Moore. At the communion held last Sabbath, twenty were added, sixteen by certificate and four on confession of faith.

ON Sabbath morning, at the First Presbyterian church, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, the pastor (Rev. S. F. Scovel) will preach on the subject, "Likeness of Christ." In the evening the Rev. Saml. T. Lowrie, D. D., will preach.

REV R. B. EWING, D. D., has been lecturing in Oil City on "Courage and Its Counterfeits." The *Derrick* says: "The lecture abounded with vigorous thoughts felicitously expressed, and was heard with the utmost attention to the close."

REV. DR. PEARSON will preach in his own pulpit, in the new Fourth avenue Baptist Church, to-morrow. In the morning on "What Odds? Nine to one;" and in the evening, "Policeman XX." Believers' baptism will be administered at the evening service.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY, of the South Side Presbyterian Church, intends preaching a series of sermons on the "Sense and Nonsense of the Popular Infidelity." Subject to-morrow evening—"Which has the most for Education and Science, Christianity or Infidelity."

COMMUNION services will be held to-morrow in the Second U. P. Church of Allegheny, corner of Stockton avenue and Chestnut street. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. D. M. B. McLean, of Canonsburg, who will preach in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

THE Bridgewater Presbyterian congregation has made out a call for Rev. W. W. Ralston, of Washington, Pa., at a salary of $1,400. It is believed it will be accepted. Mr. R. was raised on the slippery Rock, and has been very successful in his school teaching in one of the neighboring towns.

A WRITER in the *United Presbyterian* calls attention to the frequent changes of pastorates, and suggests that when the pastorate of a church is long continued and lightly thrown aside it would certainly appear that no special form of ceremony is necessary for entering on it, and it might be well to abolish altogether the beautiful form of installation.

THE new free Methodist Church, at Smith Mills, Westmoreland county, will be dedicated to-day and to-morrow. The mail train on the Connellsville road, which leaves the city at 4:30 P. M., instead of 5:50 P. M., will stop there as well as at Braddock's Fields, McKeesport and West Newton. The services will be at 11 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M.

DURING his trip to the West a couple of weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Lynch, of this place, visited the Modoc Indians, in the Indian Territory, and on last Sabbath afternoon he told the Sabbath School children of his charge who he saw and what he saw while among the tribe. He had the honor of receiving an introduction to Scar-faced Charley and Mrs. Captain Jack.—*Beaver Argus.*

THE General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in answer to a memorial, has appointed a committee of five to take steps to bring out the latent talent and wealth of the women. With the approval of the Assembly, a general Woman's Missionary Society has been formed, and a constitution framed by this society has been forwarded to each congregation of the U. P. Church.

THE second session of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class will be held on Thursday evening next, in the parlor of the Y. M. C. Association. Topic—"How to Teach a Lesson." Thomas Bakewell, Esq., has been appointed Normal Instructor. Sunday school superintendents and pastors are earnestly invited to give public notice of this meeting to-morrow, and urge the attendance of all interested in the Sabbath School.

REV. T. J. SCOTT, returned missionary from India, will lecture on "Missionary Life in India," in College Hall, Beaver, Wednesday evening, December 15. The Rev. Mr. Scott (Miss Lizzie Wilson that was) is a graduate of Beaver College. She, with other former pupils, takes this opportunity to visit their *Alma Mater*. It promises to be an event of much interest in that staid old city of Presbyterianism. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are talented missionaries, and Pershing, R. T. Taylor is leaving nothing undone to this end.

DURING the ensuing session of Congress, The National Temperance Society, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President, will make an earnest effort to secure the appointment of a National Commission of Inquiry, to be composed of well-known citizens, for the purpose of a thorough official investigation —after the manner of the Royal Parliamentary Commissions of Great Britain—of the alcoholic liquor traffic; its relations to crime and pauperism, taxation, the industry and prosperity of the nation; and also of the results of License and Prohibitory Legislation in the several States of the Union. The movement is an important one. If successful, it will do much for the cause of temperance, by an official and impartial exhibit of greatly needed facts and statistics. A petition is in circulation from the society.

TO-MORROW the new Presbyterian church at Shadyside, Rev. W. T. Beatty pastor, will be formally dedicated to the worship of God, Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon in the morning, Revs. John Gillespie and W. J. Holland, of the East Liberty and Bellefield churches, addressing the children at a meeting in the afternoon, and Rev. S. S. Laws, of the First Presbyterian church, delivering the sermon in the evening. The new building is constructed of stone, is cruciform in shape, will accommodate about eight thousand people, and cost about $40,000 for the building alone, $3,700 for the organ, and the addition of the furnishing, etc., will make the aggregate, exclusive of the lot, about $50,000. It is a handsome and most comfortable church edifices in Western Pennsylvania.

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

An Interesting Session Yesterday—The Vaccination Project—November Mortality—Our Defective and Deficient Sewerage System Discussed—The Sanitary Inspectors &c.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall, Mr. J. S. Slagle in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes Health Officer Gray submitted the health report of Dr. Snively for last month, showing that during the four weeks ending Saturday, Nov. 27, the number of deaths was 155. The death rate was equivalent to 14·40 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. As compared with the previous month there was a decrease noted in the mortality from all prominent causes. Forty-seven cases of scarlet fever were reported, and seven deaths; thirty-nine cases of typhoid fever and twelve deaths; thirty-seven cases of diphtheria and seven deaths; fifteen cases of small-pox and thirteen cases of measles with no deaths from either disease. The statement of comparative mortality is as follows:

November, 1873	234
November, 1874	207
November, 1875	155

Health Officer Gray reported that 376 nuisances were abated last month, and 44 permits issued. The financial receipts were $24.00. He also submitted a statement of the salaries paid to the officers of the Board. The former was received and filed and the latter was referred to the Finance Committee.

VACCINATION.

The vaccination question was brought up by Dr. Thomas, who said he would like to ask if any action had been taken to-day notifying the physicians who were appointed at the last meeting to vaccinate persons unable to pay for the operation, of the power with which they had been invested.

Mr. Slagle—There has been considerable action taken by the newspapers.

Dr. McCann—Yes. Back action. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mitchell—The physicians have certainly received unofficial notice.

Health Officer Gray said that so far as he knew no action had been taken in the matter by the Central Board of Education nor any of the local school boards, who are expected to co-operate with the Board of Health in securing vaccination among those who need it.

Dr. McCann—I know that one of the physicians appointed is vaccinating in the Sixteenth ward. He did not wait for official notification, but he is doing good work. He is operating among a class of people who are too ignorant to understand the benefits of vaccination and too careless to attend to their own safety.

Dr. Asdale moved that a sufficient number of blank vaccination forms be printed for distribution to all the local school boards in the city. These forms to be signed by the President or Secretary of the school board and directed to some one of the physicians appointed by the Health Board, requesting him to vaccinate the bearer, whose name and residence must be stated in full, he or she residies are also filled into the form. The Doctor thought that five hundred blanks for each school district would be sufficient.

NO EPIDEMIC.

Mr. Mitchell—Has the small pox become epidemic?

Dr. Asdale—No, it is not so throughout the city, but is in a certain portion of the ward in which I reside. From Sixteenth to Twenty-ninth streets sixteen cases have been reported in seven weeks.

Mr. Slagle—As I understand it the object of the Board is not to break down an epidemic, for none exists, but to prevent one.

Dr. Thomas—On the South Side but two cases have been reported so far.

Some one referred to the opposition of the press, when Mr. Slagle replied that the newspapers were right to the extent that the Board is bound to see that no imposition is practiced in the matter of vaccination, and that those who are able to pay must do so.

The matter was further debated, but it was finally brought to a conclusion by resolving to have printed one thousand of the blank forms referred to and left at the office of the Board, where the School Directors who feel an interest in having vaccination become operative, can obtain the same and thus prevent the spread of small-pox can call for them.

NOXIOUS GASES.

To change the subject Dr. Graham offered the following:

WHEREAS—The private sewers and waste pipes of this city are chiefly so constructed and laid as to permit foul vapors and gases from the public sewers to escape through them into the residences and halls, and into the streets, and the same being prejudicial to the health of the city, therefore,

Resolved—That the Health officer be instructed to prevent the putting in of sewers or waste pipes, unless provided with proper stop cocks or water traps, and that he proceed to remedy the evil where it now exists as fast as it can be done conveniently.

This document was referred to the Solicitor for his opinion as to the power of the Board in the premises.

Dr. Graham also presented the following:

WHEREAS—The attention of the Board of Health has been called to a deficiency in the amount and manner of sewerage in certain portions of the city, and in order that the Board may proceed intelligently, therefore, be it

Resolved—That Councils be requested to furnish the Board of Health with a correct map or draft of the sewers of the city of Pittsburgh, and also with the dimensions of the same.

The resolution was adopted.

THE CHESTNUT ST